

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

MEMORIAL—STERLING BOLIMA

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 26, 1993

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, it is with great sadness that I report to my colleagues today the death last week of Sterling Bolima, who was for many years the Washington representative for Kootznoowoo, Inc., the Native village corporation for Angoon, Alaska, a small village on Admiralty Island. From the passage of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act to the present, Sterling was a part of the history of Alaska's lands, a literal fixture with respect to land and resources decisions that were made over the past 25 years respecting Alaska. Many of my colleagues knew Sterling, and remember him with affection, but may not have known how much was packed into his short life.

Sterling was born in 1940 in Sacramento, CA, but nonetheless was an Alaskan from the start. His father, Francisco, had worked for years with the Alaska Territorial Legislature beginning as early as the 1920's, and his mother, Lenora, was born on Admiralty Island in a small village which no longer exists. She is still alive today, 94 years old and living in Seattle and, like Sterling, was a member of the Raven Clan.

As a young man of 17 years, Sterling joined the U.S. Army and was trained as a paratrooper and photogrammetrist. Stationed in France in the late 1950's, Sterling was assigned to the CIA, which he served as a specialist in aerial photo and map interpretations doing top security analysis regarding Angola, Uganda, and other sensitive areas. Sterling continued work in photogrammetry and surveying related to resource management following his years of military service.

In the early 1970's, Sterling began his work for the village of Angoon, and Kootznoowoo, Inc. From the outset, whatever Sterling's job description, his mission was to see that people understood and treated Angoon and Admiralty Island as very special places. Over the years, he convinced thousands of people, many of them key congressional and executive branch officials, of his case.

Sterling was on the scene, as the Washington representative for Angoon—which became the village corporation of Kootznoowoo—during the passage of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. From that point forward, Sterling became the virtual embodiment of Kootznoowoo and Angoon in Washington, DC. Although he was diminutive in stature and quiet in manner, Sterling was nonetheless a force with which to be reckoned, committed and creative in his pursuit of the interests of his village and his corporation.

Angoon and Kootznoowoo were, and are, unique in many respects. Angoon is the only village on Admiralty Island, a one million acre treasure house of natural resources in Southeast Alaska, now recognized by National

Monument and Wilderness status. Admiralty Island is also a storehouse of timber and mineral resources, as well. As with many Native villages in somewhat similar situations, Angoon—and Kootznoowoo—had to face the dilemma of preserving their traditional lifestyle, and their land, while providing economic advancement for their people. In Angoon, they made a firm choice.

Sterling Bolima, and Kootznoowoo, were determined, from early on, not only to resist the development of their own land and resources around their village on Admiralty Island, but also the development of other lands on Admiralty which had been selected by other Native corporations whose villages were not on the Island. This put Kootznoowoo, and Sterling, from time to time, at odds with other Native corporations, and I confess, with me. Nonetheless, Sterling's opposition to one idea usually came along with the suggestion of alternatives to accomplish the objective in another way. For years, and through many amendments to the Settlement Act, Sterling worked with Congress, the Forest Service, the Department of the Interior, the State of Alaska, and others to shape alternatives which protected the natural resources of Admiralty Island, yet afforded economic development opportunities in other areas of Southeast Alaska.

During the consideration and passage of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act [ANILCA], Sterling was a ubiquitous presence on the Washington scene, working with the offices of the Alaska delegation and others to achieve a significant land exchange which conveyed much on Kootznoowoo's land on Admiralty Island to the Federal Government for inclusion in the National Monument, in exchange for lands off Admiralty suitable for development and timber harvest. This exchange, Section 506 of ANILCA, is in many respects a tribute to the dedication and tenacity of Sterling Bolima in representing Kootznoowoo and his home village of Angoon.

In the years since then, Sterling continued to work in Washington, DC, as necessary, solving the Federal problems of his people. Ultimately, the Admiralty Island Wilderness was renamed, in legislation that Sterling brought to me and I sponsored, the Kootznoowoo Wilderness—meaning the Fortress of the Bears. Over the years, Sterling Bolima became the symbol of his village in Washington, and I hope he is recognized and remembered there for the stature he obtained for his people in his Nation's capital.

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Those who knew him best understood that, as quiet and understated as he was, Sterling had power, creativity, and wisdom in the management of resources, and in finding ways to secure both the protection and the development of Alaska's resources. Sterling was one

of the very first to recognize the potential in the relationship between Native Alaskans and environmentalists, and to capitalize on that relationship politically. This recognition, as you may guess, was not one which always endeared Sterling to me or others in the Alaska Congressional delegation, but it was an insightful and important idea which was extremely important to the people of Kootznoowoo. Even when there were differences over how to resolve problems, the relationship of the Congressional delegation with Sterling was one of respect and friendship. Sterling Bolima was a man who made a difference on behalf of his people; he made an impact on all of those with whom he worked. I join with all Alaskans and with all of those in the Congress, both Members and staff, who worked with Sterling in extending our heartfelt sympathies to his family and to all of those in Kootznoowoo who benefitted from his labors.

TRIBUTE TO PAUL FEUER

HON. SUSAN MOLINARI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 26, 1993

Ms. MOLINARI. Mr. Speaker, on July 9, 1993, the Navy Exchange Service Command on Staten Island will suffer a great loss. On this day, after dedicating 38 years of service to Nexcom, Paul Feuer will retire.

Paul, a native of Brooklyn and former resident of Staten Island, was chosen for a summer job with Nexcom in 1955, after graduating from Lafayette High School. That summer job never ended, and Paul progressed from the most junior clerical position, to one of the most senior executive positions within Nexcom, serving as deputy commander of the Contracts Group.

As the deputy commander, Paul has provided oversight, guidance, and direction for the worldwide contracting of services, merchandise, equipment, and supplies for Navy exchanges, commissaries, ships stores, Navy lodges, and the Navy Uniform Program.

While he has had many accomplishments over the years, Paul's primary focus throughout his time with Nexcom was to get the very best for the sailor, while providing service members with a "taste of home, away from home."

Paul was always a team player, and encouraged teamwork amongst all associates. He also provided numerous opportunities for training and advancement for women and minorities.

In 1976, the Department of Defense decided to relocate Nexcom from Brooklyn to Great Lakes. Paul was instrumental in getting Nexcom's rent reduced by several hundred thousand dollars, thereby canceling the relocation.

And when Nexcom was looking for a new home in 1981, it was Paul who took an active role in soliciting support for Nexcom to move to Fort Wadsworth on Staten Island.

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

During his 38 years of service to Nexcom, Paul married his wife Doris, and together they raised four children. Besides family and work, Paul found the time to get involved in our community, by managing Little League baseball for 6 years.

Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege for me to have this opportunity to honor Paul Feuer, for his distinguished career, and his commitment to our community. On behalf of the Brooklyn and Staten Island community, I would like to thank him for his dedication and service. Nexcom will not be the same without him.

SALUTE TO CAROLINA L. ERIE

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 26, 1993

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute Carolina L. Erie, the superintendent of the Santa Paula High School District, who is retiring after this school year after 36 years in education.

Mrs. Erie is truly an example of the difference one person can make in our communities. When she came to Santa Paula 4 years ago, the high school district was in serious financial and academic trouble. Working with the school board, faculty, staff, parents, and community leaders, she has helped make it one of the most financially stable school districts in Ventura County. Perhaps more importantly, the school has made significant academic progress, as recognized by the State department of education and by the Western Association of Schools and Colleges review committee.

Carol Erie began her career in 1957 as a teacher at Palms Junior High School in Los Angeles. In 1967, she became an assistant principal in the Los Angeles Unified School District, working at several district campuses over the next decade, including becoming the first woman to serve as the athletic director at a Los Angeles high school.

After serving as principal of Olive Vista Junior High School for 2 years, she was hired by the Conejo Valley Unified School District in 1978 as assistant principal at Westlake High School, then principal for 6 years at Colina Intermediate School. In 1985, she moved on to become the district's first K-12 director of curriculum, then a year later assumed the post of director of secondary education, with direct responsibility for the District's high schools and intermediate schools.

Mr. Speaker, Mrs. Erie will be honored on June 20 at a retirement ceremony at Santa Paula High School. I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting her for her long and distinguished career in education, and in wishing her well upon her retirement.

TRIBUTE TO CORLISS GRAY

HON. LUCIEN E. BLACKWELL

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 26, 1993

Mr. BLACKWELL. Mr. Speaker, I proudly rise today to pay tribute to Corliss Gray, an exemplary Philadelphian.

This exceptional woman has dedicated her life to serving her fellow man and has truly

made a difference in a multitude of endeavors as a mother, a wife, a nurse, and a housing activist.

For many years, Mr. Speaker, she has struggled valiantly to improve public housing. She has nobly faced the Philadelphia City Council, the Pennsylvania Housing Authority, the Pennsylvania State Legislature, and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development in an effort to afford all individuals quality and affordable housing. Indeed, she has been an outspoken voice for public housing tenants throughout the city of Philadelphia.

Mr. Speaker, she presently serves as president of the Queen Lane Tenant Management Corp. [QLTMC]. In this position, she has worked to develop home ownership plans, developing food programs, youth programs, training programs, and a GED program.

Her dedication to the enrichment of the city of Philadelphia is incredible. In addition to her work in the field of housing, she has utilized her talents and donated her time as the vice president of the Wissahickon Boys Club, member of the board of Westside Neighbors, and Southwest Germantown Community Corp.

Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to pay tribute to this outstanding woman as the North Central Philadelphia Council honors her during their 12th annual extravaganza "Who's Who Among Our Distinguished Citizens." I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating her on this great honor.

CONGRATULATIONS TO JOHN F. MURPHY

HON. ROBERT G. TORRICELLI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 26, 1993

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, it is with great respect and admiration that I address my colleagues in the House today, for I rise to extend my heartiest congratulations and warmest best wishes to my colleague and friend, Englewood Cliffs Police Chief John F. Murphy.

John Murphy joined the Englewood Police Department on May 19, 1953, and attended many technical police schools which included taking classes in photography, advanced fingerprinting, criminal investigation, police supervision, narcotics and hostage negotiations. His professional association memberships include PBA Local No. 45, New Jersey Honor Legion, New York and New Jersey Detectives Crime Clinic, Bergen County Police Chiefs Association, New Jersey State Chiefs Association, and the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

During his tenure with Englewood Cliffs Police Department, John was assigned to all divisions within the department, rising through the ranks to his present position of chief. He has handled numerous investigations and has been involved in many different aspects of police work.

Chief Murphy is married to the former Alice Robles and has six children, John, Stephen, Chris, Brian, Suzanne, and Michele.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join in paying tribute to John F. Murphy and his invaluable service to his community. His service truly made a difference in society. I extend my best wishes to him on this most special occasion and hope that he will enjoy retirement, and re-

main active as a councilman in the city to which he has dedicated his life.

HONORING FRED LEBOW

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 26, 1993

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join with my constituents the Emanuel Foundation for Hungarian Culture to honor a truly unique American and outstanding sportsman, Fred Lebow.

To running enthusiasts across our country, Fred Lebow's name is synonymous with the New York Marathon. Born in 1932 in Transylvania, Rumania, Fred lived in several European countries until coming to the United States. He soon started a most successful career in the New York City garment business. To build his stamina for playing tennis, Fred took up running. What began as a hobby very quickly became a second career.

Today, Fred has competed in a total of 68 marathons in over 30 countries. His love for running led to his active participation in the New York Road Runners Club [NYRR]. In 1972, he became the club's president, and from then on Fred's leadership brought major changes to the sport of running. He expanded the New York Marathon to an internationally known citywide race. He staged the women's Mini-Marathon—the first women-only long-distance running event in the world—which now has more than 8,000 runners participating. In addition, he developed such well known running events as the Fifth Avenue Mile, the Empire State Building Run-Up, and he reintroduced the Six-Day Run in New York.

Fred Lebow expanded the NYRR from 270 members in 1972 to the largest organization of its kind in the world with over 29,000 members sponsoring over 120 annual events.

I know my colleagues will join with me as we honor this truly outstanding citizen.

REMEMBER LIEUTENANT BORAH

HON. GLENN POSHARD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 26, 1993

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, as Memorial Day approaches I rise to bring to the attention of the House of Representatives the effort of a town in my district to keep alive the memory of Lt. Dan V. Borah, Jr.

Lieutenant Borah is a native son of Olney, IL, and like so many other young Americans he answered his country's call to service in the Vietnam war as a fighter pilot in the U.S. Navy. On September 24, 1972, his plane was shot down over enemy territory as Lieutenant Borah was carrying out his mission. After the ensuing crash Lieutenant Borah was observed being taken captive after bailing out of his crippled aircraft. Soon after this event Lieutenant Borah was listed as missing in action and tragically his name remains on that list to this very day.

This Memorial Day, the fine people of Olney, IL, will mark the 20th year of Lieutenant Borah being listed as an MIA. They will observe this somber occasion with a special

commemoration and prayer for Lieutenant Borah and all his fellow MIA's. I stand today before the House of Representatives urging all of my colleagues to remember Lieutenant Borah and every American still thought to be a prisoner of war or missing in action, as we continue the long fight to bring all Americans back to the country which they so proudly served. My thoughts and prayers are with Lieutenant Borah's family and friends this Memorial Day weekend.

CLARIFICATION OF THE BUDGETARY TREATMENT OF SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 26, 1993

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to amend the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990—Public Law 101-508—to clarify that the expenses of administering Social Security are to be placed off-budget, just like Social Security benefits. I am pleased that Chairman Rostenkowski has joined me as an original cosponsor of this legislation.

In the 101st Congress, we responded to public concern over the alleged use of Social Security trust funds to mask actual Federal deficits. In essence, we make Social Security independent of the regular Federal budget. In other words, the financial accounting of Social Security Old-Age, Survivors and Disability Insurance [OASDI] Program would not in any way be intermingled with the financial accounting of the rest of the Government.

The trouble is that, despite this law, the Office of Management and Budget says that the administrative costs of the Social Security Program should be subject to the general caps on Federal spending that we passed in the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990—Public Law 101-508.

The Social Security trust funds are not in trouble. They are in surplus. They can well afford to pay for their own administrative expenses. OMB is posing a hardship on Social Security beneficiaries by suggesting that the Social Security trust funds have anything at all to do with the Federal deficit. According to recent testimony before the Social Security Subcommittee: The backlog of pending disability claims now stands at approximately 700,000 and, without additional funding, is projected to rise to 1.3 million by the end of next year; and qualified applicants must now wait an average of 3 months for initial decisions on their claims and, without additional funding, will have to wait 5 months or more by the end of this year.

Appropriations from the Trust Funds for administration should be based on the needs of the Social Security Program, which the trust funds can well afford to finance, rather than on the size of the Federal deficit.

Accordingly, I have introduced legislation to make clear that Social Security, including the funds for its administration, is in fact financially independent of the rest of the Government. Under this bill, administrative expenses would continue to be subject to annual appropriations. In addition, appropriations would be further limited by a budgetary point of order against any bill that provides Social Security

administrative funding of more than 1.5 percent of estimated benefit payments for the year.

Not only is this legislation logical but it is fair. The people who pay the Social Security tax are entitled to get what they pay for—and that includes adequate administration of the Social Security Program. Inadequate administration means long delays in benefit checks, inaccurate payments, high telephone busy rates, and poor service to both workers and beneficiaries. Furthermore, in the Social Security Disability Program, inadequate administration can mean that justice delayed is justice denied.

TRIBUTE TO JULIANNA C. ANDERSON

HON. LUCIEN E. BLACKWELL

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 26, 1993

Mr. BLACKWELL. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to pay homage to Julianna C. Anderson. Mrs. Anderson is truly a beacon of the Philadelphia community, who has unrelentingly worked at the aid of many elderly individuals.

Since early childhood, she displayed a commitment to improving the care and enriching the quality of life of the elderly. At age 9, she worked as a sitter for an elderly neighbor and has continued her exceptional work in this field to this very day, even in her current role as a great-grandmother.

She thoroughly prepared herself to work with the elderly by extensively studying the issues which impact them most. She holds numerous degrees such as an A.D. from Eastern College, B.B.A. from Temple University, and a M.H.S. from Lincoln University.

Throughout Mrs. Anderson's sterling career, she has successfully worked in a number of senior centers and senior service agencies. Presently, Julianna Anderson serves as the director of older adult services for Philadelphia's department of recreation. In this capacity, she brilliantly manages five senior centers throughout the city.

Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, May 22, 1993, Mrs. Anderson is being honored by the North Central Philadelphia Council during their 12th Annual Extravaganza, "Who's Who Among Our Distinguished Citizens." I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating this great American on this wonderful honor.

CONGRATULATIONS TO ANGELO DINOME

HON. ROBERT G. TORRICELLI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 26, 1993

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, it is with great respect and admiration that I address my colleagues in the House today, for I rise to extend my heartiest congratulations and warmest best wishes to Angelo DiNome who is the recipient of Bergen County Labor Council's Community Service Award which is presented by the Bergen County Central Trades and Labor Council AFL-CIO and its community service program, United Labor Agency of Bergen County.

Angelo is a graduate of Manhattan College where he received his bachelor's in business administration in 1960. He then went on to receive his master of business administration from Baruch School at the City University of New York.

Upon graduation, Angelo joined Rockefeller Center, Inc., where he served as the assistant to the superintendent. After 7 years of service, Angelo began employment with the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey. He has been employed by the port authority ever since and has steadily worked his way through the ranks. Angelo now serves as the acting director of the Government and Community Affairs Department within the port authority.

Angelo is involved in numerous community organizations. He serves as a member of the New Jersey Governor's International Trade Commission, the Private Industry Council in Newark and New York City, Senator BRADLEY's Selection Committee for the Naval Academy, the New Jersey Business and Industry Association, and the Business Council of New York State. Angelo also served on the board of trustees of the Bergen County Technical and Vocational School and presently serves as a trustee to the United Labor Agency of Bergen County and the Bergenfield Library Board.

Throughout all this Angelo has found time to serve on the board of directors for the Urban League of New Jersey World Trade Council, and the Commerce and Industry Association of Bergen County. He is truly one of the special few who make a difference in society. Angelo is a man of the utmost integrity who sincerely cares about his neighbors, his community and his country.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join in paying tribute to Angelo DiNome as a colleague and a friend, as he continues to provide invaluable service to his community and truly makes a difference in society. I extend my best wishes to him on this most special occasion.

PORT WASHINGTON YOUTH ACTIVITIES

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 26, 1993

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Port Washington Youth Activities, Inc. [PYA] and three outstanding individuals who have helped the PYA be a most effective organization. Designed to encourage boys and girls to grow through athletics, the PYA provides our youth with over half a million child-program hours in activities that include Little League baseball, basketball, lacrosse, swimming, football, wrestling, and tennis.

At the PYA's 1993 Hall of Fame Dinner, three most unique individuals will be honored.

John O'Leary played both baseball and football for the PYA. At Holy Cross High School he played football, baseball, and ran track. In 1971-72 he was recognized as a Daily News All City Player. At the University of Nebraska, he played baseball and football and was voted outstanding freshman in the Big 8. He was drafted by the Chicago Bears of the National Football League, and was rookie of the year in the Canadian Football League. In 1991, he was selected to the Holy Cross High School Hall of Fame.

Jim Vigilis has provided both leadership and experience to the PYA. He was a most active member of its board of directors for 10 years. In addition, he served as commissioner of the Babe Ruth Baseball League and was a head coach for 10 years as well as an assistant coach for 5 years. He also served as assistant football coach for 10 years.

Al Bonelli is being honored posthumously for his dedication to the PYA. Providing leadership and support to the PYA during its formative years, he devoted three decades of service continuing coaching into his late sixties. He is fondly remembered by the youth of the PYA as "Mr. Basketball."

Mr. Speaker, I am most proud to know that my colleagues will join me in honoring these three individuals and the PYA for their ideals and dedication to our youth through sports.

SALUTE TO DR. JAMES COWAN

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 26, 1993

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Dr. James Cowan, who is stepping down after serving as Ventura County Superintendent of Schools for 23 years.

Dr. Cowan retires with a record of accomplishment, including his pioneering work in establishing the Regional Occupational Program and Gateway Community School, and his leadership role in building six special education schools to serve Ventura County's special-needs students.

After graduating from Ventura High School and Ventura College, he left the county for a few years to serve in the Army and earn degrees at Whittier College, he returned to Ventura in 1957 and has been an educator there ever since.

He served as a teacher and counselor at Ventura High School and Ventura College, then as dean of boys at Buena High School until he became director of secondary education for the superintendent of schools office in 1965. In 1967, he became assistant superintendent and then superintendent in 1969.

As superintendent, he has worked hard to build quality public education in Ventura County, and indeed around the country. Among his achievements were establishing and maintaining the national leadership training center for gifted/talented education and serving as chairman of the board of the southwest regional laboratory for educational research and development.

Dr. Cowan has received numerous awards for his dedication, including the Ventura College Alumni Honor Award, being named one of the 100 outstanding alumni in the history of Whittier College, and receiving the Educator of the Year Award from the Tri-Counties Chapter of the California Teachers Association.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Dr. James Cowan for his long years of service to the people of Ventura County, and in wishing him well upon his retirement.

TRIBUTE TO PATRICK DALY

HON. SUSAN MOLINARI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 26, 1993

Ms. MOLINARI. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday evening, May 27, 1993, a very special and very poignant ceremony will take place in Brooklyn, NY. The public school, PS 15 in the Red Hook section of Brooklyn will be renamed the Patrick Daly School.

This event is so very special, because Patrick Daly was a very special man. He was the dedicated principal of PS 15, who was gunned down on a fateful day in December 1992. He was taken from us for the simple mistake of coming between two groups of feuding drug dealers. They were in the midst of a shoot-out in a housing project courtyard, while Patrick Daly was in the midst of trying to find a crying boy who had left the school after a fight.

Many of us cannot comprehend why Patrick Daly would go into a place where such gun-play is an everyday occurrence. As a principal, he didn't have to go. Survival, not kindness and concern is a priority in a ruthless city.

But, in Patrick Daly's world, a crying little boy mattered. So he went, without a second thought about his safety, but for concern for a little boy.

New York City is filled with some good people, but only a few can convince others of their own goodness. Patrick Daly had this gift, and he did it for the children of PS 15 in Red Hook. He brought them the gift of loving discipline, the priceless treasure of education, and most importantly a wealth of hope, in an area of New York City that has none.

His wife Robin and his three children lost a husband and a father, and his neighbors have lost a good friend. And, the children of PS 15, have had taken from them a man who always believed in them, despite the perils of urban life, a man who was a symbol of love and decency.

The death of Patrick Daly has added to the despair felt by New Yorkers in an increasingly ruthless city. It is hard to see good in others, when truly good people are gunned down for no reason. But Patrick Daly had a certain kind of faith, a faith that kept him working in a tough neighborhood, working with kids whose lives are encompassed in poverty and hopelessness.

Mr. Speaker, it is only fitting that PS 15 in the Red Hook section of Brooklyn be renamed the Patrick Daly School. Patrick Daly saw a light many of us cannot see. He saw a bright place reached only by helping people one by one, especially the children.

HOUSTONIAN A.J. FOYT RETIRES FROM AUTO RACING

HON. JACK FIELDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 26, 1993

Mr. FIELDS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, those of us who enjoy the thrill of auto racing were saddened to learn of the retirement of the legendary A.J. Foyt—a Houstonian with ranching and business interests in my congressional district.

A.J. Foyt is an American original—a man of unsurpassed courage, accomplishment, and

character who has provided millions of Americans with unforgettable moments of excitement; a man whose professional successes have made all Houstonians tremendously proud; a man who has never sacrificed his honor in order to come out No. 1; and a man who has faced and overcome adversity in the course of his long and distinguished professional career.

A.J. made the difficult decision to retire from the sport he loves—and that so many millions of other Americans enjoy—at a time when he was still a winner. The only man ever to win the Daytona 500; the Indianapolis 500, four times; and the 24 hours of LeMans, A.J. Foyt embodies those qualities to which Americans have always been attracted: courage; risk; determination; hard work; and success.

At age 58, A.J. might be considered an old man by many in the sports world. But those of us who have seen him race in recent years know that while his body may be a little more battered than in the past, A.J.'s spirit is as young as ever. Like some of his cars, A.J. has a few more miles on him than he might like, but those of us who have been with him in his races over the years—figuratively, if not literally—cannot help but feel that he would have had a few more good races had he decided to continue his auto racing career.

When he announced his retirement, A.J. had just finished running a practice lap at the famed Indianapolis Motor Speedway at 221 miles-per-hour—a speed that would have easily qualified him for this year's race, and put him in the field for a record 36th straight year. A.J., of course, owns the record for 35 straight Indy races.

Even at age 58, A.J. was still doing what so many of us simply dream about doing.

A.J.'s entire record in the sport of auto racing simply is too long to recite here. But he has won more IndyCar races—67—than any other driver in history. He is a 7-time IndyCar titleholder whose other career highlights include 41 USAC stock car wins, 29 victories in sprint cars, 20 wins in midgets, 7 victories in NASCAR stock cars, 7 wins in sports cars and 2 victories in championship dirt cars.

While his victories in the racing world have thrilled millions of Americans during the last four decades, even some of A.J.'s lower moments have turned to triumphs, and have excited his many fans—of which I am one.

In January 1965, for instance, A.J. broke his back in a stock car racing accident at Riverside—and yet, after a brief recuperation, he returned to auto racing and, in May, set qualifying records at Indianapolis and won his first career pole.

In 1990, he suffered his most debilitating injuries ever in a crash at Road America, literally crushing his feet. Doctors told him he would never race again—but in May 1991, he earned a front-row starting spot for the 75th Indianapolis 500.

Those of us who have followed A.J.'s racing career, and who are familiar with his many diverse activities in the Houston area, are immensely proud of this remarkable man, who was so inspired by his late father throughout most of his racing career, and are deeply grateful for the excitement he has provided to so many for so long.

Mr. Speaker, I know you join with me and my colleagues in wishing A.J. Foyt—the greatest race car driver of all time—and his wife, Lucy, and their four children, much happiness and good health in the years ahead.

TRIBUTE TO TYLER B. HANDSOME

HON. LUCIEN E. BLACKWELL

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 26, 1993

Mr. BLACKWELL. Mr. Speaker, I stand here to honor an outstanding gentleman, Mr. Tyler B. Handsome. He is indeed a role model and phenomenal member of the Philadelphia community.

Tyler B. Handsome has lived in the city of Philadelphia since 1940. For many years, he has worked tirelessly in the religious community. He is affectionately known to many Philadelphians as the Preaching Deacon because of his relentless ability to spread the word of God wherever he presents himself.

Mr. Speaker, Tyler B. Handsome is a man who is not afraid to work hard for the values in which he believes. As a religious leader, he has served the Garden of Prayer Church as a worship leader, Sunday School teacher, and Sunday School superintendent.

The results of his ministry have certainly proven that he is a focused and committed individual whose actions are in the name of helping others. Moreover, he has worked steadfastly to combat many of the social problems that have plagued our Nation. One of his most notable accomplishments is his commitment and involvement in the rescue mission of numerous young men who would otherwise participate in gang-related activities.

Moreover, for over 25 years he has been a radio-broadcaster, a writer, a concert musician, and a community activist. He has truly utilized all of his talents to touch many lives.

Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to recognize this gentleman as the North Central Philadelphia Council honors him during their 12th annual extravaganza, "Who's Who Among Our Distinguished Citizens." I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Tyler B. Handsome on this great honor.

THE GAMING INTEGRITY AND
STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT**HON. ROBERT G. TORRICELLI**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 26, 1993

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Gaming Integrity and State Law Enforcement Act, legislation that will solve the many problems related to the 1988 Indian Gaming Regulatory Act [IGRA]. Joining me as original cosponsors are Representatives BILBRAY, VUCANOVICH, CALVERT, HOAGLAND, and STUMP. I am pleased to announce that Senators REID and BRYAN are introducing similar legislation today in the Senate.

Some will argue that there is no problem with the IGRA. I would respond that 49 Governors, who have signed a petition calling for major reforms in Indian gaming laws, think there's a problem. The National Association of Attorneys General, which has called upon Congress to correct sections of the law that have resulted in repetitious litigation, thinks there's a problem. And the Members of the House and Senate who are cosponsoring this legislation, who represent hundreds of thousands of Americans who are firmly opposed to

casino gaming on reservations in their States, think there's a problem.

The problem is that we are facing the practical equivalency of de-regulated casino gaming across the country without the citizens of the United States or their elected representatives ever having made the decision to let that happen.

Only two States in this country allow full-scale, for-profit casino gaming, yet there are now 124 commercial Indian gaming establishments of all sizes in 24 States. These operations gross roughly \$7.5 billion a year—more than 10 percent of all gambling revenues in the country.

I come from one of two States that do allow high stakes casinos. Gambling in New Jersey was a very difficult public policy decision. It was made only after careful consideration by the people of New Jersey and their elected officials, and it was accompanied by an amendment to the State's Constitution.

The laws that were passed to implement that decision ensured that casino gaming would be highly taxed and closely regulated. Background checks for anyone even remotely connected with the games are thorough, and profits are earmarked for State programs to help the elderly and the disabled.

The people of New Jersey carefully considered the pluses and minuses associated with casino gaming, and made a decision. But the people of other States that are now home to native American gaming establishments had no say in the decision at all.

IGRA was supposed to be a compromise between Indian tribes seeking access to the revenues of gaming establishments, and State governments seeking to protect their citizens from the corrupting influence of unregulated gambling. But in practice, this law has greatly favored the tribes and has allowed the proliferation of gaming activities that the States had no intention of allowing.

Our legislation will restore the balance intended by the original law:

First, it will prohibit gaming on tribal lands in any State unless the specific form of gaming is allowed as a commercial, for-profit enterprise by State laws. Current law has been interpreted to mean that casino gaming can take place on tribal lands in a State that only allows such gaming as part of charitable Las Vegas nights. This was clearly not the intent of Congress.

Second, our bill prohibits gaming on any lands that were not a part of a federally recognized tribe's reservation at the time of IGRA's enactment in 1988. This will stop tribes from establishing gaming enclaves on territory outside of their reservations, and it will also end the rush by several tribes to apply for Federal recognition just so that they can open casinos.

Third, our bill will restore state sovereignty by reforming the compact negotiation process. No longer will States face the threat of frivolous lawsuits because they refuse a tribe's offer to negotiate a gaming compact that would be at odds with State laws and regulations.

Finally, our bill gives to the U.S. Attorney General authority to conduct background checks using all pertinent government documents to ensure the suitability of any individual involved with the ownership, financing, management or operation of a native American gaming operation. When IGRA was first passed there was little indication that organized crime was infiltrating gaming on reserva-

tions. However, over the last 5 years this has become a significant problem.

There is no doubt that many native American tribes are in need of economic development to alleviate unemployment and other problems. But loosely regulated casino gaming in States that have not sanctioned such gaming is not the answer.

We must give back to the States a reasonable opportunity to say no to gaming. It was not the intent of Congress in passing the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act to take away that opportunity. That is why the legislation we are introducing today is necessary, and that is why we are urging our colleagues to support it.

VETERAN CORPS OF THE 5TH
REGIMENT INFANTRY, MARY-
LAND NATIONAL GUARD CELE-
BRATES 105TH ANNIVERSARY**HON. HELEN DELICH BENTLEY**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 26, 1993

Mrs. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, my fellow colleagues, I rise today to recognize the 105th anniversary of the Veteran Corps of the Fifth Regiment Infantry, Maryland National Guard. It is with great respect and admiration that I commend the corps on this momentous occasion.

The Veteran Corps of the Fifth Regiment Infantry enjoys a rich and proud history and is unlike any other veteran organization in Maryland. On February 3, 1888, by resolution of the board of officers of the Fifth Regiment Infantry, a committee was appointed to look into the organization of a veteran corps. An invitation to join was extended to all honorably discharged members of the Fifth Regiment, Maryland National Guard and on May 10, 1888, the Veteran Corps became a reality with 90 members.

In 1892, the Veteran Corps was incorporated and became a part of the State militia of Maryland. Also, its officers were duly commissioned. The corps has represented the Maryland National Guard at numerous out-of-State functions throughout the years and was a part of the military backup for the State when the active Guard has been mobilized.

As a backup for the State when the active Guard has been mobilized, the Veteran Corps served during the railroad strikes in the 1890's and during the Spanish-American War. In addition, they served during the Baltimore fires of both 1905 and 1917. Later, during World War II, some members were a part of the State Guard. Although, technically, they still can be considered a backup for the Maryland National Guard, today, the State Defense Force has been given greater responsibility to serve in this capacity.

I am proud to say that the Veteran Corps stands ready to support the Maryland National Guard and its interests in Maryland and the Nation. Presently, the corps is active in the Centennial Legion Of Historic Military Commands which is an organization dedicated to the preservation of the traditions and history of those commands that were part of the Thirteen Original Colonies. The corps' primary focus and involvement is related to issues concerning veterans and veteran affairs. The corps also is involved in the promotion and

support of many historical events and ceremonies. Many members are on the Governor's Monument Commission and work diligently to preserve Maryland's military heritage.

Whatever the call or need, the members of the Veteran Corps always serve with great honor and distinction. For over a century, its members have served the great State of Maryland and out country and for this, they deserve to be most proud.

Again, Mr. Speaker, my fellow colleagues, on the 105th anniversary of the Veteran Corps Fifth Regiment Infantry, Maryland National Guard, I convey my utmost respect and admiration on this momentous occasion. It is indeed my honor to recognize this group of dedicated and patriotic Americans. May God bless them in the years to come.

SALUTE TO B'NAI B'RITH

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 26, 1993

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute the members of B'nai B'rith unit 3118 in Camarillo, CA, as they observe their 13th anniversary of serving the community.

Additionally, I want to ask my colleagues to join me in honoring B'nai B'rith International as it marks its 150th anniversary this year of dedication to Jewish security. Jewish security, Jewish continuity, and Jewish unity.

Perhaps best known to the public through the tireless work of its Anti-Defamation League in combating the virus of anti-Semitism, B'nai B'rith is the world's largest Jewish organization, with more than 500,000 members in 50 countries.

Founded in the United States in 1843, B'nai B'rith has worked to defend human rights, fight discrimination, sponsor interfaith dialog, promote democracy, support scholarship, endow hospitals, provide broad-based services and quality housing to seniors, encourage volunteerism in the general community, and preserve Jewish culture.

Through education, philanthropy and personal involvement, B'nai B'rith reaches out to those in need and strives for the betterment of society.

On June 6, the Camarillo unit of B'nai B'rith will hold its annual installation dinner dance, installing its new officers and commemorating the International's 150th anniversary. I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting B'nai B'rith International and the Camarillo chapter for their hard work and dedicated service.

A LOSS FOR INDIANA

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 26, 1993

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, this May 19 editorial from the Indianapolis News, if anything, is an understatement of the skills and imaginative management techniques possessed and exercised by Jeff Richardson.

Mr. Richardson is one of God's noblemen and one of the reasons for our society's achievement of such civilization as we have so far managed to bring about.

[From the Indianapolis News, May 19, 1993]

A LOSS FOR INDIANA

A loss for Indiana will be someone else's gain as Jeff Richardson leaves state government next month.

Richardson, secretary of the Family and Social Services Administration, has earned respect both from supporters and opponents of the administration of Gov. Evan Bayh since he joined state government after Bayh's 1988 election.

As columnist George Will once observed, "Choosing means pleasing some people but aggravating others, and people have longer memories for aggravations than pleasures."

Richardson has held enough important positions to have the opportunity to alienate or irritate a wide range of groups and people.

Yet he has managed to win respect and sometimes even admiration even as he has had to say no or deal with policy issues that inevitably make someone unhappy.

He started out in 1989 working in what was then the Department of Human Services and then helped in the Bayh administration's consolidation of several departments into the Family and Social Services Administration.

Those who dealt with him on a personal basis especially have appreciated his courtesy and dedication.

"Jeff brought not only a sense of responsibility to his job but also a sense of compassion," said John Dickerson, executive director of the Association for Retarded Citizens of Indiana.

Whatever his next step, Richardson has served Indiana and the Bayh administration in a way that fulfills the best meaning of the concept of public service.

NATIONAL HEALTH CARE POLICY: A PENNSYLVANIA MODEL

HON. RON KLINK

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 26, 1993

Mr. KLINK. Mr. Speaker, since the Presidential campaign last year, significant discussion has centered on efforts to achieve reform of the Nation's health care system. With spending reaching \$900 billion annually, consuming 14 percent of the gross domestic product, solutions guaranteeing access to coverage and controlling the cost of health care are crucial to the Nation's financial viability and competitiveness.

President Clinton is to be commended for his dedication to this enormous challenge, and so, too, First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton in leading the President's task force on health care reform. The Nation eagerly awaits the President's proposal in the coming weeks.

We are now involved in national debate on the various options designed to ensure access to coverage for all Americans, protecting those now enrolled in a health benefit program, and bringing about moderation in the cost of medical care. As Americans, we enjoy the highest quality health care, with unparalleled choice of medical specialties and advanced levels of care that are the envy of the world.

All too often, we take for granted that which works in our health care system. Despite significant economic dislocations throughout western Pennsylvania over the past decade, Pennsylvania has managed to maintain the fourth lowest rate of uninsured in the Nation. With over 90 percent of all Pennsylvanians enrolled in some form of health care coverage,

our situation is by no means perfect. It is, however, characterized by a system of guaranteed access to coverage for small businesses and every individual, regardless of an individual's age, sex, occupation, or condition of health.

I am pleased to enter into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD today a policy paper developed by Blue Cross of Western Pennsylvania addressing perspectives on a framework for developing national health care policy. Without endorsing any exclusive approach to health care reform, I commend the organization's commitment to its traditional mission of serving all segments of the community, while developing products that have been replicated across the Nation, benefiting economically disadvantaged children and low-income workers.

Many of the programs, practices, and policies that have proven effective in western Pennsylvania—specialized programs of coverage for children and low-income workers; continuous open enrollment; community rating; wellness and preventive care initiatives; negotiated reimbursement with providers; and efforts to bring about a rational approach to the siting of technology, among others—have contributed to Pennsylvania's low uninsured rate. Indeed, many of the reported "consensus" recommendations already endorsed by President Clinton are, in fact, being administered daily in Pennsylvania for nearly 2.8 million people.

In contributing to the process of advancing ideas and time-tested programs that can serve as a guide for national health care policy, I urge that the Pennsylvania model be considered by my colleagues in our common effort to bring about appreciable, prudent, and beneficial reform of America's health care system.

NATIONAL HEALTH CARE POLICY: A PENNSYLVANIA MODEL

EXECUTIVE OVERVIEW

Private insurance carriers have a responsibility to conduct their business for the public good. This means making sure affordable health care coverage is available to all segments of the community consistent with maintaining financial soundness.

Insurers also have an obligation to help shape the health care system to meet community medical needs. Reinvestment by insurers in the community and its people is essential to a workable and responsive health care system.

Health care delivery is a uniquely local activity. The medical needs of people, and practice patterns of physicians, vary from community to community. In crafting the right solutions, local reforms are vital—as opposed to bureaucratic remedies lacking community input.

U.S. health care policy should build on and improve the current market-based health care financing system to ensure universal and affordable health care and portable coverage.

All participants in the health care industry must be determined and dedicated as partners to achieve these goals. Health care reform can best be accomplished through: 1. Community-based Standards for Private Insurance Carriers.

The role of private insurers must be to: First, expand access to health care by making coverage available to individuals and groups, regardless of medical condition, age or use of benefits; second, provide affordable coverage for small employers (as few as two persons) with community-rated programs and large insurance pools, built around unions, trade groups and other businesses;

third, contain costs by negotiating tough yet fair agreements with health care providers that limit the rate of cost increases and reward cost-effective, high-quality care; and fourth, encourage reinvestment strategies as a shared community responsibility to develop and finance health benefit programs for economically disadvantaged individuals and families not in group plans.

2. Community Health Planning: Ending The Medical Arms Race.—Rising health care costs are the major barrier to accessible health care for all Americans. The key to slowing the growth in health care spending is establishing community-based accountability to control the expansion of costly, duplicate technologies and the over-saturation of facilities. First, focus health planning at the local and regional levels, because health care is inherently a locally based activity. Government policy should support successful local and state initiatives that promote cost-effective, high-quality health care delivery; and second, empower the major stakeholders in the health care system with responsibility to ensure the proper balance of necessary technologies and medical services in local communities.

3. A Workable Cost-Management Strategy.—A comprehensive national health care strategy is imperative to controlling health care costs. Strategic elements should include: First, requiring insurance carriers to operate as efficiently as possible to reduce the cost of administering health care programs; second, encourage individuals to adopt healthier lifestyles and become wiser users of the health care system by emphasizing preventive care and primary care programs; third, creating managed care and medical management programs that ensure patients receive cost-effective, high-quality care in the most appropriate setting; fourth, collecting data to measure the clinical competence of health care providers and to detect quality problems in delivery of care; and fifth, developing practice guidelines to help physicians choose the optimal course and level of treatment.

4. The Pennsylvania Model.—Market-based strategies offer the soundest solutions to the health care problems in the United States. The practices and programs of Blue Cross and Blue Shield in Pennsylvania, as outlined in this paper, provide an instructive model for reforming the existing health care system. They are founded on a tradition of shared community responsibility to meet local health care needs.

FRAMEWORK FOR SOLUTIONS

Reform of the U.S. health care system should focus on strengthening what works well now, and changing what doesn't work. All participants in health care have a vested interest and an obligation in bringing about workable and equitable reform to ensure that basic health care for everyone is (1) available, (2) affordable and (3) that coverage continues when their employer-provided coverage is interrupted.

COMMUNITY-BASED STANDARDS FOR PRIVATE INSURANCE CARRIERS

U.S. health care policy should build on and improve the current market-based health care financing system. As a centerpiece of constructive change, private insurance must be more responsive to public needs. Community-based standards of responsible behavior should be established for private insurance carriers, requiring them to manage rather than avoid risks and to address community health care needs.

Private insurance carriers should conduct their business to: First, provide a basic set of benefits to individuals and small groups, regardless of medical condition, age or use of benefits. Medical underwriting for this coverage would be prohibited, as would exclu-

sions for pre-existing conditions. Coverage could not be canceled due to poor medical claims experience; second, negotiate tough yet equitable payment agreements with physicians, hospitals, pharmacists and other providers of medical services as part of a comprehensive strategy to limit the rate of cost increases and reward cost-effective, high-quality care. Emphasis should be placed on moderating the cost of outpatient services and developing methods of paying institutions based on their mission, level of care, geographic location and other relevant factors; third, establish community-rated programs to make coverage affordable for small employers with as few as two persons. Community-rated programs would be based on creating large insurance pools to spread the health risks over a large group of people. This rating approach is consistent with fundamental principles of insurance. Limited adjustments in community rates would be allowed for geographic location and certain components affecting usage of medical services.

Blue Cross of Western Pennsylvania, over several years, has successfully demonstrated the feasibility of insuring small employers through large insurance pools organized around unions, trade groups and other businesses. About 400,000 Western Pennsylvanians, primarily working at small firms, obtain comprehensive health benefits based on a community-rating concept.

Fourth, forge community-based partnerships to encourage, develop and finance special benefit programs for economically disadvantaged individuals and families not in group health plans. Community-based partnerships should involve all private insurers, large employers, physicians and hospitals, foundations and civic organizations.

In Pennsylvania, voluntary community partnerships facilitated by Blue Cross and Blue Shield address local health care needs, minimizing reliance on more government-sponsored health care programs:

1. The Pennsylvania Blue Cross Plans and Pennsylvania Blue Shield are the only carriers in the state to "subsidize" benefit programs for economically disadvantaged individuals under-age 65 who are not part of a group health plan, and people over-age 65 who buy Medicare supplemental (Medigap) coverage. The Plans pay out more in benefits for these coverage programs than the cost of premiums (the loss ratio). On average, loss ratios for these benefit programs range from 110% to 125%. The loss ratio for providing Medigap coverage to the Medicare disabled is 185%.

Statewide, Blue Cross and Blue Shield have more people enrolled in their individual benefit programs than in all the state-operated risk pools combined.

2. Blue Cross of Western Pennsylvania created the Caring Program for Children to provide health care to children of low-income families ineligible for Medicaid—at no cost to the families. Begun in 1985, the program has provided routine doctor visits, immunizations, emergency care and outpatient surgery to 20,000 children.

More than 7,500 individuals, corporations and community organizations make contributions to the program, reflecting broad community involvement to meet local health care needs. Blue Cross and Blue Shield match each contribution and absorb the \$1.5 million administrative costs. Caring Programs will operate in 20 states by the end of 1992.

3. More than 32,000 Pennsylvanians are enrolled in Special Care, a low-priced benefit program offered by the Blue Cross and Blue Shield Plans in Pennsylvania for low-income, working individuals and families. Special care covers inpatient and outpatient surgery, primary care and preventive services for children and adults.

Special Care coverage costs \$2 per day per individual. Blue Cross and Blue Shield and health care providers subsidize the program to maintain affordable rates. The statewide Special Care program is modeled after a Special Care program developed in 1990 by Blue Cross of Western Pennsylvania.

These community-based standards embody the practices and programs of Blue Cross and Blue Shield in Pennsylvania. To make the insurance system fairer, more responsible and more responsive to community health care needs, insurers must be required to meet community-based standards. Government and the private sector must work together to craft community-based standards for private insurers.

COMMUNITY HEALTH PLANNING: ENDING THE MEDICAL ARMS RACE

Rising health care costs are the key barrier to accessible health care for many Americans. The growth of technology, coupled with uncontrolled spending by hospitals and physicians on new buildings and equipment, has been the primary reason for technology wars in states and communities across the country and for rising medical costs.

Government policies supporting competition in health care among physicians and hospitals have fueled the proliferation of costly medical technologies in Western Pennsylvania and across the country, such as magnetic resonance imaging machines and cardiac catheterization facilities.

Local, voluntary health planning organizations should be the primary vehicle to prevent the expansion of costly, duplicate technologies and the over-saturation of facilities. Local planning must emphasize a working partnership involving consumers, physicians, hospitals, health care purchasers, insurers and government agencies.

Government policy should: First, focus health planning at the local and regional levels, because the delivery of health care is a locally based activity; second, recognize, facilitate and support successful local and state initiatives that encourage the prudent use of technology and discourage duplication of services—without dampening research and development of new, beneficial technology; and third, empower the major stakeholders in the health care system with responsibility to ensure growth of necessary technologies and medical services in local communities, and organize medical delivery systems to meet the medical needs of local populations.

A WORKABLE, COST-MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

Local health planning must be part of a comprehensive strategy to control and manage health care costs. Other strategic elements should include: First, requiring health insurance carriers to meet minimum standards of administrative efficiency as a means to reduce the cost of health care. Blue Cross of Western Pennsylvania spends only about four cents of each premium dollar on administrative costs—returning about 96 cents to subscribers in the form of benefits. Carriers should also meet standards relating to uniform billing, health care data collection, electronic claims processing and data review; second, encouraging individuals to adopt healthier lifestyles and become wiser users of the health care system by emphasizing preventive care and primary care programs. By establishing themselves as advocates and information resources, private insurers should help individuals and communities understand the connection between healthy lifestyles and managing costs.

In Western Pennsylvania, Blue Cross has launched 15 community-based HealthPLACE centers. These walk-in centers provide information on referrals, health screenings and classes on nutrition, smoking cessation, parenting skills and other specific preventive and lifestyle subjects. Private insurers

should be active in community-based health promotion partnerships to address the unique needs of older adults and economically disadvantaged individuals and families, and to assist communities in meeting the "Healthy People 2000" goals.

Third, encouraging managed care initiatives to ensure that patients receive necessary, high-quality cost-effective care in the most appropriate inpatient or outpatient setting. Government policy should support "medical management" programs by employers and insurance carriers to meet individual patient needs and to use each health care dollar more wisely; and fourth, collecting data to measure the clinical competence of health care providers and detect quality problems in the delivery of care. Providers, employers and insurance carriers should work cooperatively to (a) examine those clinical conditions that contribute the most to rising health care costs in local communities, (b) share information on clinical outcomes and practice patterns to improve physician decision-making, and (c) develop clinical practice guidelines that define the optimal care for specific conditions.

SUMMARY

Controlling the cost of health care must be the primary goal of health care policy. To achieve universal access to health care, the growth of medical spending must be slowed. Reliance on tax increases to expand access to care are unacceptable to most Americans—and ignore the imperative to control health care costs.

While government has a role to play in health care reform, private market-based proposals offer the soundest strategy to solving today's health care problems. Government policy should encourage and support responsible behavior by private insurance carriers to make health care delivery and financing responsive to community health care needs.

(1) COMMUNITY-BASED STANDARDS FOR PRIVATE INSURANCE CARRIERS.—Private insurance carriers should make affordable health care coverage available to any individual or small business seeking coverage. The role of private insurers should be to:

Expand access to health care by making coverage available to individuals and groups other carriers refuse to cover, regardless of medical condition, age or use of benefits (no medical underwriting, no cancellation of coverage due to use of benefits).

Provide affordable coverage for small employers (as few as two persons) with community rated programs and large insurance pools, built around unions, trade groups and other businesses.

Encourage shared community responsibility, vs. new taxes, to finance coverage for economically disadvantaged individuals and families not in group plans.

a. Large employers help to subsidize coverage for working individuals and families: Special Care program.

b. Community-wide contributions to finance coverage for children of economically disadvantaged families: The Caring Program for Children—operating in 20 states.

Contain costs by negotiating tough agreements with health care providers that limit the rate of cost increases and reward cost-effective, high-quality care.

The Pennsylvania Model.—The practices and programs of Blue Cross and Blue Shield in Pennsylvania provide a model for an equitable, workable national health care policy.

(2) Community Health Planning: Ending the Medical "Arms Race".—Rising health care costs are the major barrier to accessible health care for all Americans. The key to slowing the growth in health care spending is preventing the proliferation of costly, duplicate technologies and the oversaturation of facilities:

Focus health planning at the local and regional levels, because health care is inherently a locally based activity. Federal government policy should recognize, facilitate and support successful local and state initiatives that promote cost-effective, high-quality health care delivery.

Empower the major stakeholders in the health care system with responsibility to ensure growth of necessary technologies and medical services in local communities, and to organize medical delivery system to meet the medical needs of local populations.

(3) A Workable Cost-Management Strategy.—A comprehensive national health care strategy is imperative to controlling health care costs. Strategic elements should include:

Assessing the effectiveness of emerging technology;

Developing practice guidelines to help physicians choose the optimal course and level of treatment;

Collecting data to measure the clinical competence of health care providers and to detect quality problems in delivery of care, and

Encouraging individuals to adopt healthier lifestyles and become wiser users of the health care system by emphasizing preventive care and primary care programs.

TRIBUTE TO VERA COOK, PRESIDENT OF CONCERNED CITIZEN COMMUNITY ACTION

HON. LUCIEN E. BLACKWELL

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 26, 1993

Mr. BLACKWELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Ms. Vera Cook a special individual who has dedicated her life to the service of mankind.

Vera Cook is indeed a pillar of the Philadelphia community who has demonstrated her overwhelming love, affection, and concern for many people in different ways. She is well-respected throughout the city of Philadelphia for her extraordinary ability to bring people from all walks of life together in an effort to strengthen and improve the quality of life in the community.

Mr. Speaker, the "Concerned Citizen Community Action" organization has the absolute best that there is in Vera Cook as a president. This nonprofit organization under her able leadership has been able to implement a number of programs aimed at reducing crime, providing food and clothing to those who are in need, finding housing for the homeless, sponsoring neighborhood cleanup projects, and working with senior citizens. No doubt, this organization has successfully accomplished many noteworthy tasks that have tremendously benefited the entire city.

Mr. Speaker, the commitment to serve that this phenomenal woman embraces goes far beyond the activities that have been enumerated. For many years, she has participated in activities that have enriched Philadelphia's social, cultural, and political fabric.

Vera Cook is one of Philadelphia's most responsible committeewomen. She has worked diligently with door registration projects in the third ward. Ms. Cook is the president of the Millick Street Association which provides food, clothing, and shelter to the city's neediest people. Mr. Speaker, she has also assisted with gang control at the House of Umoja. She

chaired a Head Start Program, and has worked with a myriad of youth programs.

Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to stand here today to honor an individual of such character and conscience. Vera Cook leads her life in such a way that any American would be proud to emulate. I ask my colleagues to join me in commending Ms. Cook on her many noteworthy contributions to all mankind.

INFORMATION ERRONEOUS

HON. JIM McDERMOTT

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 26, 1993

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, on April 28, 1993, I made a statement on the floor of the House in which I described the administrative expenses of Blue Cross/Blue Shield, a non-profit health insurance company, as 27 percent. I have since learned that that information provided to my office was erroneous. In fact, administrative expenses for Blue Cross/Blue Shield nationally approximate between 9 and 10 percent. I regret this factual error and commend Blue Cross/Blue Shield on its effort to control administrative costs.

BREAST AND CERVICAL CANCER INFORMATION ACT OF 1993

HON. JON KYL

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 26, 1993

Mr. KYL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today together with Congresswoman NANCY JOHNSON to introduce the Breast and Cervical Cancer Information Act of 1993. This bill is companion legislation to S. 1002, introduced by Senators HATCH, KENNEDY, CHAFFEE, MIKULSKI, and others.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is very simple. It requires family planning clinics which receive funding under title X of the Public Health Service Act to provide information regarding breast and cervical cancer, including how to conduct a breast self-examination. When appropriate, clinics are to refer for screening.

Mr. Speaker, some family planning clinics already provide this kind of information, and some even provide screening on-site. The purpose of this bill is to ensure that, at a minimum, women who may not ordinarily be exposed to this critical information are given it when they visit a family planning clinic receiving Federal funding.

Most Members of Congress are by now intimately familiar with the grim statistics about the incidence of both breast and cervical cancer. The breast cancer coalition has done an outstanding job of highlighting these statistics. As research on breast and cervical cancer continues, we simply must take advantage of every opportunity to provide women with information on these diseases, and to increase early detection. Family planning clinics represent such an opportunity, and this bill will help ensure that this opportunity is maximized.

EXECUTIVE COMPOSTING ACT

HON. GEORGE J. HOCHBRUECKNER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 26, 1993

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to address the House in an effort to encourage backyard composting of organic material by citizens across the country. Today I am introducing the Executive Composting Act, a bill that encourages the President and the Nation's Governors to adopt backyard composting at their official residences.

More and more Americans are naturally recycling their yard trimmings and kitchen scraps through backyard composting, thereby substantially reducing the amount of material they send to landfills. Compost provides a valuable soil additive that can improve soil quality and stability, help prevent erosion, and reduce the demand for chemical fertilizers. Compost can be used in outdoor landscaping and gardening or as soil conditioner for houseplants.

I believe backyard composting at the White House and at Governors' residences would demonstrate to citizens that each household has a role to play in the solid waste solution. Currently, at least two of the Nation's Governors are composting. Georgia Gov. Zell Miller is composting at the Governor's mansion in Atlanta, and Illinois Gov. Jim Edgar is composting in Springfield.

Composting is an ancient technique that promotes natural decomposition of organic materials. Compost systems could handle between 30 and 60 percent of the Nation's waste. Compostable materials include such items as fallen leaves, grass clippings, discarded wood, and a variety of post-consumer biodegradable materials that are not suitable for municipal recycling programs.

In the past several years, Congress has recognized the role of composting in helping to solve the Nation's waste disposal crisis. The 1990 farm bill included an amendment I authored which authorizes a new extension program promoting on-farm composting of organic farm materials and use of finished compost in agriculture. The 1991 Intermodal Surface Transportation and Efficiency Act included my amendment calling for an evaluation of the suitability of incorporating organic debris from Federal-aid highways in composting projects, as well as the usefulness of finished compost material in highway landscaping.

Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join with me in cosponsoring the Executive Composting Act.

CONGRATULATIONS TO TOM
TOPOROVICH 1993 DUNDALK CITI-
ZEN OF THE YEAR**HON. HELEN DELICH BENTLEY**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 26, 1993

Mrs. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute and extend my heartiest congratulations to Tom Toporovich, Dundalk's newly selected "Citizen of the Year." Tom has compiled an impressive record of community service in the Dundalk Community, Baltimore County as well as the State of Maryland.

Tom came to Maryland in 1955 and was employed by a major international contractor to help modernize the Bethlehem Steel Plant. Previously, Tom had served in the Army during the Korean War. After completion of his work at Sparrows Point in 1966, he turned down several out-of-State project assignments to serve his beloved Maryland.

Tom has since devoted many thousands of hours to his community. After 22 years with the Baltimore County government, he became the longest serving council secretary in the county's history. He appeared on television for about 12 of those years and was the council's recognized authority on cable television, the building code, rent control, comprehensive rezoning, charter revisions and smoking in public buildings, just to name a few issues.

For over 30 years Tom has helped make the greater Dundalk area the envy of Baltimore County and across the State. He is justifiably proud of being the longest serving member of the Fourth of July Celebration, beginning in the 1960's and holding almost every office, including general chairman in 1966, president in 1977 and known most of all for his job as the master of ceremonies of the Heritage Fair since 1976.

Tom was the organizer of the Greater Dundalk Community Council in 1964 and led the organization in numerous issues including—the establishment of the Dundalk Community College, opposition to the Parallel Bay Bridge, modernization of the Back River Sewage Treatment Plant, property tax reform, and many other important community issues. He is the only active charter member, still serving after almost 30 years.

Tom has been past president of the Greater Dundalk Jaycees, the Greater Dundalk Community Council, and the Baltimore County Police Community Relations Council. A few of the organizations and committees he has served on or is currently serving on include the following: Heritage Association of Greater Dundalk, Dundalk Community College Advisory Council, North Point Defenders Day Committee, and Dundalk Farms Improvement Association to name only a few. He has served on numerous other committees and organizations.

Some of the awards presented to Tom for his outstanding service include: Outstanding Young Men of America, 1966, Outstanding Young Man in Dundalk, 1965, Maryland Jaycees Outstanding State Chairman, 1964, and many, many more.

Mr. Speaker, this individual has been and continues to be invaluable to his community. He is truly deserving of this award and of all the tribute and gratitude he receives. I extend my best wishes to him on this most special occasion.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT ON
TERM LIMITS INTRODUCED**HON. MARTIN R. HOKE**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 26, 1993

Mr. HOKE. Mr. Speaker, earlier today, I introduced on behalf of myself, Mr. COPPERSMITH, Mr. Wilson, Mr. MCKEON, Mr. HOEKSTRA, Mr. MCCOLLUM, and Mr. SMITH of Michigan an amendment to the Constitution imposing a 12-year limit on the terms of all

Members of Congress and providing for an increase of House terms from 2 to 4 years. The amendment also prohibits Representatives from running for the Senate unless they resign from the House or choose to seek this office during the final year of their current term.

My amendment represents the cornerstone of enduring congressional reform. Over the last few decades, we have built a wall of incumbency around ourselves that keeps us focused more on the next election rather than the will of the people. Term limits will insure the infusion of fresh talent into Congress and curb the domination of this body by entrenched professional politicians.

To those who maintain that the time for term limits has yet to come, I ask them to justify how the House and Senate spend about \$100 million every year on self-promoting mailers. I ask them to explain why term limits passed with 70 percent majorities in the 14 States that had put the question on the ballot last November. And I ask them to account for the fact that the cost of operating the entire Congress has gone up sevenfold just since 1970.

But none of those trends should surprise us since incumbency overtook accountability long ago as the governing principal of Congress. My proposed amendment would move us back in the direction of accountability by liberating Members of the House and Senate from the constant cycle of running for reelection.

Beyond restoring electoral accountability, my amendment removes seniority as the benchmark of power and effectiveness. Longevity, Mr. Speaker, is the most coveted trait on Capitol Hill. This fact, not the reasonable rotation of elected officials, does the most violence to the compact of representative government. The people expect a meritocracy, as opposed to a gerontocracy, in the legislative branch.

The overwhelming staff, financial, and fundraising advantages of incumbency have drained any semblance of competition out of congressional elections. During the 19th century, for example, turnover in both the House and the Senate frequently reached 60 percent. It has now fallen to 7 percent.

As George Will has so eloquently written, "to govern is to choose." The careerism of elected officials has directly contributed to our abdication of responsibility for making hard policy choices. Expenditures of public funds have also deteriorated from a process in which we make decisions based on merit to one in which Congress chronically spends taxpayer dollars based on the ballot box.

Term limits would restore a more citizen-oriented legislature envisioned and practiced by our Founding Fathers and frequently dismissed today by self-interested politicians as a quaint early American ideal. But my straightforward constitutional amendment would convert this dream into a reality. And a citizen-oriented Congress remains even more important in modern times as a result of the need for our lawmaking institutions to reflect the cultural, economic, and political diversity that has come to characterize America today.

I propose term limits as a constitutional amendment, Mr. Speaker, because they would restore the constitutional mandate for deliberation and debate that the country's founders gave to Congress. They would end the direct and indirect use of hundreds of millions of public funds for mailings, unnecessary staff operations, and deficit-driving programs that advance political careers rather than the public

welfare. And they would lend Congress the traits of diversity and expertise forged by Members' experiences with their own families, businesses, and communities.

The time for congressional term limits is overdue. Let us adopt this amendment and restore that precious blend of accountability and serious decisionmaking expected of us by the voters but sacrificed by us in the mindless search for their support.

TRIBUTE TO FATHER JOHN WHITE

HON. PETER T. KING

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 26, 1993

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a man who has a larger constituency than any Member of this body. Indeed, he represents all good people everywhere. Father John White has recently celebrated his 10-year anniversary as a priest in the diocese of Rockville Centre. His dedication to serving God by assisting people is truly unequalled. His service to the parish of St. Brigid's Roman Catholic Church in Westburg is a comfort to all Nassau County residents.

Father John White is a man of great moral character. He views life as an opportunity to help others. He seizes endless opportunities to fight for justice, peace, and human understanding. He consistently extends himself for others who are less fortunate in ways which encourage and support the needy through their own life experiences. He is a man committed to the needs of the poor, the sick, the lonely and the unfortunate. He believes if one wants peace both internally and globally, they must work for justice. His life is an example of his beliefs. I am personally aware of the outstanding work which he has done for the oppressed Catholics in the north of Ireland. Father White holds a torch to light other's paths.

In a world plagued by violence and oppression, John White offers the greatest gift of his humanity—his care. At a time when materialism, consumerism, and narcissism drive so many people in our society, caring is at the heart and core of John White. He believes that God cares for us and that we are called to care for each other. He believes God's care for us ought to be a liberating force in our lives.

Mr. Speaker, John White demonstrates his humanity in his ministry, his work and in his relationships. I offer my congratulations to him on the occasion of his 10 years of service to the people he is called to serve. The world is a better place because of the work and vision of John White and I thank him for all his endeavors on behalf of mankind.

A PATRONAGE PROGRAM FOR BIG CITY MAYORS

HON. THOMAS EWING

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 26, 1993

Mr. EWING. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong opposition to President Clinton's supplement appropriations bill. Although I feel this bill contains several questionable programs, I would like to bring one program in particular to

your attention, the summer youth employment project.

Despite its name, this initiative is nothing more than a patronage program for big city mayors. The program will do little more than hand over hundreds of thousands of dollars to big city mayors who are in turn charged with the mission of creating efficient unemployment programs. One would reason that if we are willing to turn over these taxpayer dollars that at the very minimum we would insist upon some type of accountability from our big city governments. Think again.

In my opinion what is even more appalling, is the legitimate higher education programs that are going to be sacrificed to pay for this. One program that will be eliminated is the State Student Incentive Grant [SSIG] Program. My home State of Illinois stands to lose at least \$3.9 million. Hundreds of needy students in my district alone are counting on this assistance to continue their higher educations. Although these grants have already been awarded, students across the country will return to school only to find out that the Clinton administration has yanked the rug out from under them.

In realist terms, over 2,200 students in the State of Illinois who said "good-bye, see you in September" to their roommates may not be able to return to college this fall for the simple reason that President Clinton decided to squander away their higher educations for pure political patronage.

I think it is outrageous that we are even considering taking money away from needy students in order to pay for the President's patronage for big city mayors program.

I received the following letter from the Illinois Student Assistance Commission that supports my concerns:

ILLINOIS STUDENT
ASSISTANCE COMMISSION,
Deerfield, IL, May 25, 1993.

THOMAS W. EWING,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE EWING: I understand the House will be asked on Wednesday, May 26 to vote on a supplemental appropriations bill to fund the summer youth employment and other programs. The proposal to be considered, as we currently understand it, will eliminate the State Student Incentive Grant (SSIG) program retroactively—that is, funds currently being awarded in Illinois for the 1993-94 award year will be eliminated.

In Illinois we expect to receive at least \$3.9 million for 1993-94 awards. It is estimated that eliminating this fund would negatively impact over 2,200 Illinois students, eliminating grant aid they would otherwise receive.

While we can understand the interest in funding the Summer Jobs program, we urge you not to take those funds from needy students and families who are already counting on those funds to assist them in securing a postsecondary education.

Sincerely,

LARRY E. MATEJKA,
Executive Director.

FIRST NATIONAL TRAILS DAY

HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 26, 1993

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the first National Trails Day

celebration in the Shawnee National Forest. Our Nation celebrates National Trails Day on June 5, 1993.

Due to congressional redistricting, a portion of the Shawnee National Forest is now included in my new district. I am pleased to represent the Shawnee Forest and have the opportunity to work here in Congress on issues affecting the forest and the residents of southern Illinois.

Trails Day commemorates the 25th anniversary of the National Trails System Act, enacted to provide Federal assistance toward the effort to establish a nationwide system of trails. This day also launches the next 25 years of commitment to preserving and expanding our Nation's trail system.

I would like to extend my special appreciation to the many volunteers who will be removing trash, marking, and brushing clear trails in the Shawnee Forest in honor of Trail Day. Through their efforts, preservation and expansion of our Nation's system of trails are possible. Mr. Speaker, I again thank my colleagues for joining me in recognizing the first National Trails Day in the Shawnee National Forest.

EXPLANATION OF VOTE ON S. 1— NIH REVITALIZATION ACT CONFERENCE REPORT

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 26, 1993

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member would like to clearly state the rationale for his vote on May 25, 1993, against S. 1, the National Institutes of Health Revitalization Act Conference Report.

This Member voted against this bill for continued fiscal concerns regarding the authorization levels included in S. 1. In fact, on March 9, 1993, this Member offered an amendment to this bill to freeze spending at fiscal year 1993 appropriations levels. This amendment, which failed by a vote of 193-234, would have achieved a savings of \$1.7 billion in fiscal year 1994 alone. While this conference report decreased funding in the House-passed bill by \$492 million in fiscal year 1994, the \$6.2 billion authorization level represents a \$1 billion increase over the current appropriations funding level for NIH.

One of the most controversial sections of this measure would overturn a moratorium on Federally funded fetal tissue transplant research from induced abortions. If there were the opportunity for a straightforward vote on fetal tissue research, this Member would vote to allow fetal tissue transplant research from induced abortions. The safeguards surrounding the use of fetal tissue for research purposes included in this legislation should ensure that abortions will not be encouraged for the purpose of providing fetal tissue for research.

This Member would also like to express his support for the provision in this conference report which would codify the existing regulatory ban on the permanent admission into the United States of immigrants infected with the HIV virus, by requiring that HIV be placed on the list of communicable disease for which aliens may be excluded from entering the Nation. In fact, earlier this year, this Member voted in

favor to instruct conferees to agree to the Senate provision regarding the issue of immigrants infected with the HIV virus.

Mr. Speaker, this Member appreciates this opportunity to clarify his vote on the National Institutes of Health Revitalization Act Conference Report.

EDSAT

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 26, 1993

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, today I am reintroducing legislation designed to facilitate the development of an integrated, nationwide telecommunications system dedicated to education. This bill would guarantee the acquisition of a satellite system to be used solely for communications among State and local instructional resource providers. Similar legislation will be reintroduced in the Senate by Senator CONRAD BURNS.

Certainly every student in America deserves equal access to quality education. Unfortunately, not every small rural or poor inner city school can afford to hire specialized instructors to provide the education for children the way that schools in larger and wealthier communities can.

One way to bridge this gap is through the use of satellite technology for distance learning. With the efficient use of an integrated, satellite-based communications system linked by cable and telephone lines, distance learning can provide children access to vast educational resources, regardless of wealth or geographic location.

I have long been interested in helping to strengthen and improve the utilization of telecommunications in the U.S. economy and educational institutions. The need for a satellite dedicated solely to education programming has been apparent since the issue was raised at the 1989 education summit. Since that time, the nonprofit National Education Telecommunications Organization [NETO], along with its wholly-owned subsidiary, the Education Satellite Corporation [EDSAT], has been working to improve the availability of educational programming for schools, universities, and libraries across the country.

In 1991, EDSAT issued a final report, "Analysis of a Proposal for an Education Satellite." The report found that under present practices, America's schools, colleges, universities and libraries are without predictable, low-cost, and equitable access to satellite services.

Despite the existing problems, however, the EDSAT Institute found that the education sector is expanding and investing heavily in telecommunications systems. Unfortunately, education buyers of satellite time are often not able to commit to expensive long-term contracts with satellite providers. This puts them at a competitive disadvantage with other buyers of satellite time. In addition, as occasional users, the education sector is forced to pay high and variable prices for undependable services. Finally, the current system is set up so that educational programs are often spread out among 12 to 15 satellites. Every time the user wants to switch to a different program, they have to adjust their satellite dish. NETO's goal is to create the infrastructure necessary to establish an integrated telecommunications

system at affordable costs to the education sector.

The EDSAT bill will authorize the Secretary of Education to provide a \$35 million loan guarantee for the purpose of acquiring an education satellite. This is significantly less than the \$270 million guarantee requested last session of Congress. The purchase of this satellite will allow education programming, now scattered across numerous satellites, to be collocated, or put in one place in the sky. This will allow schools to receive far more educational programming—without constantly reorienting their satellite dishes. Collocation will also enhance the marketing of programming, reduce technical problems, and stabilize the pricing of satellite time.

Federal backing of such a system will not only heighten the educational opportunities for our children, but it will also benefit State and local educational agencies by ultimately reducing their expenses for satellite services and equipment. Further, while distance learning can never replace classroom teachers, it does provide educators with an additional tool with which to teach.

This is just the first step and certainly not the only answer to solving the problems that schools face in using satellites. However, I believe that it is an important step for the Federal Government to take to help encourage the use of technology in the education sector. Improving the accessibility and quality of education will help our children and our national economy as a whole to become stronger and more competitive in the global marketplace.

FACTORY TRAWLER EQUITABLE TAX ACT INTRODUCED

HON. MICHAEL J. KOPETSKI

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 26, 1993

Mr. KOPETSKI. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation, the Factory Trawler Equitable Tax Act, to impose an excise tax on the offshore processing of fish, specifically Pacific whiting.

This legislation is straightforward. The amount of the tax per metric ton shall be 10 percent of the ex-vessel value, approximately \$7.70 to \$8.80 per metric ton in today's market. Importantly, the bill directs that revenues collected from the tax be dedicated to Pacific whiting habitat restoration and rebuilding of fisheries and fishing stock, and by-catch gear selectivity and reduction research in Oregon, Washington and California.

Mr. Speaker, earlier this spring, the Secretary of Commerce overrode the recommendation of the Pacific Fisheries Management Council and Commerce's own previously published proposed rule relating to an allocation of Pacific whiting. This action established what is generally known as an "olympic fishery" that strongly favored the large factory trawlers that process Pacific whiting off-shore and a small reserve for the vessels that fish for the on-shore processors. Commerce defended its action by stating that the final rule was fair and equitable to all parties fishing for Pacific whiting.

In reality, Mr. Speaker, the on-shore fishermen never had a chance under this plan. After only 1 week, of the 112,000 tons of Pacific whiting allocated to the olympic fishery, the

factory trawlers had harvested nearly 25,000 tons while the on-shore fishermen had harvested only 214 tons. Commerce's ill-founded assumption that the on-shore sector would harvest 12,000 tons in the initial fishery began to look ridiculous. When it became painfully obvious that the factory trawlers were going to suck up the entire initial allocation, Commerce was forced to issue an emergency rule, stopping the olympic fishery earlier than expected in order to save some of the fish for the on-shore vessels.

Initial reports also indicate that the Pacific whiting caught by the off-shore sector was of inferior quality because the fish had just completed spawning and were depleted. Some processors estimate that recovery of product from whole fish is 6 to 10 percent below normal. Other indicators, such as the production of fish oil, also confirm the poor quality of the Pacific whiting caught by the off-shore sector this year.

Mr. Speaker, the factory trawlers and motherships that fish and process Pacific whiting are set up to handle only whiting. Additionally, they only handle whiting of a certain size. Whiting too small or too large, as well as the incidental take of all other groundfish and other fish species, are discarded. In 1992 the entire catch and discard by the factory trawlers, other than whiting, was 7 percent of all quota managed species by the Pacific Fisheries Management Council. Because the factory fleet does not utilize this by-catch, this 7 percent equals 10,502,633 pounds of non-utilized and wasted resource by the factory trawler fleet at the expense of the coastal trawl fleet which depends on these fish.

In fairness, Mr. Speaker, the coastal fleet also has by-catch tonnage. However, in 1992 the incidental catch for yellowtail rockfish was 10 times higher for the factory fleet than the coastal fleet and the same comparisons can be made for the other groundfish species and perch. Additionally, the shore-based vessels retained and landed all of their incidental catch, all of which was processed and sold.

Mr. Speaker, as a result of Commerce's decision, the coastal communities of Oregon, Washington and northern California stand to lose \$100 million in revenues, while the factory trawlers profit and run. Pacific whiting is put to much better economic advantage by the on-shore sector through more efficient utilization of the resource and a longer season. For example, 40,000 tons of Pacific whiting means 6 days of work for the factory trawlers while it represents 8 weeks of work for the shore-based fisherman. Further, in Oregon, on-shore fishermen and processors contribute significantly to State and local governments through landing, trawl commission, corporate and property taxes, while the factory trawlers and motherships contribute nothing.

The Factory Trawler Equitable Tax Act attempts to make up for the competitive advantage the factory trawlers enjoy by not significantly contributing to State and local taxes in the Pacific Northwest and provides the revenues we need to research how to rebuild our fisheries. These revenues will be dedicated to important management issues such as the effect olympic and "pulse" type fisheries have on the Pacific whiting resource, as well as issues of by-catch, including techniques to reduce tonnage and increase utilization.

A section-by-section summary of the bill follows.

SECTION-BY-SECTION SUMMARY OF THE
FACTORY TRAWLER EQUITABLE TAX ACT

Section 1. Short Title. The Factory Trawler Equitable Tax Act of 1993.

Section 2. Tax On Offshore Processing of Certain Fish. This provision amends Chapter 36 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to excise taxes) by adding Subchapter G, entitled "Tax on offshore processing of certain fish". The provision imposes a tax on the processing of any taxable fish on a fish processing vessel to be effective upon date of enactment. The tax imposed is 10% of the vessel value per metric ton to be paid by the owner or operator of the vessel. The provision requires the operator of a fish processing vessel to install weighing devices determined to be necessary by the Secretary of Commerce.

Taxable fish are defined as Pacific whiting caught in a fishery regulated under the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act. A fish processing vessel is defined as consistent with section 2101(11b) of title 46, United States Code.

Section 3. Fisheries Research Trust Fund. This provision amends Subchapter A of chapter 98 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 by adding the Pacific Whiting Fisheries Research Trust Fund. The provision appropriates to the Trust Fund the taxes received as a result of the preceding section. Trust Fund money can be appropriated only for the purposes of Pacific whiting habitat restoration, restoration and rebuilding of Pacific whiting fisheries and fishing stock and bycatch gear selectivity and reduction research in relation to Pacific whiting.

The provision allows for 40% of the annual allocation for use by the Secretary of Commerce. The remainder is allocated between the States of Oregon, Washington, and California based on the percentage of annual Pacific whiting harvest which takes place off of the coast of each State.

A TRIBUTE TO THE PALMER
FOUNDATION—COMMUNITY AC-
TIVISM AT ITS FINEST

HON. LUCIEN E. BLACKWELL

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 26, 1993

Mr. BLACKWELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate a most special event that will take place this week in the great city of Philadelphia. On Thursday May 27, the Palmer Foundation will hold a community activist reunion at the Philadelphia Afro-American Historical and Cultural Museum, which will celebrate 50 years of community, civil, and human rights activism in Philadelphia. Most importantly, this event will be a testimony to the unflinching efforts of the Palmer Foundation, and its founder Mr. Walter Palmer.

As a graduate of Philadelphia's Temple and Cheyney Universities, Walter Palmer has long been active in the Philadelphia community. Whether he was serving as director of community organization at Temple University's Community Mental Health Center, or hosting and producing the adult education program "Wake Up," Walter Palmer has always strived to help improve the quality of life for all Philadelphians. Perhaps this was best demonstrated by his founding of the Black People's University, an innovative and highly respected preschool and adult learning center.

Walter Palmer's crowning achievement however, was the creation of the Palmer Foundation, an institution which has been active since

1953. The Palmer Foundation is a community leadership training institute committed to the rebuilding of Philadelphia's most socially and economically disadvantaged areas. The mission of the Palmer Foundation is to educate and teach the community in a wide array of disciplines including human rights, cultural, awareness, and community leadership training.

Mr. Speaker, the efforts of Walter Palmer, and the Palmer Foundation have improved the lives of a countless number of Philadelphians. By making Philadelphia a model city for social change and human progress, the Palmer Foundation has certainly undertaken a tremendous amount of work. People in America's cities are hurting and need to be taught self-sufficiency, and more importantly, how they can assist others. The Palmer Foundation clearly recognizes its mission, and has truly made a difference over the years. It is my great hope that someday, others will follow the examples of the Palmer Foundation, and institutions of learning and activism will emerge in every city in the Nation.

I would like to ask my colleagues to rise and join me in paying our greatest tributes to the Palmer Foundation, and congratulate all of the participants in the community activist reunion. May God Bless you, and continue to provide you with the energy to keep performing your essential work. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN H. ROUSE

HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 26, 1993

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to Mr. John Henry Rouse, the distinguished pastor of Mount Zion Missionary Baptist Church in East St. Louis, IL. On June 6, Pastor Rouse will celebrate his 18th year as minister to the congregation of Mount Zion Missionary.

For 18 years, the community of East St. Louis has been blessed with the presence of Pastor Rouse's endearing and selfless acts of goodwill. Since 1975, Pastor Rouse has led the church in several community-oriented service projects to benefit those less fortunate. The church provides a "Noon Day Feeding" to help feed the hungry and also maintains a food pantry in order to assist families and individuals who face difficult times.

Pastor Rouse has been instrumental in establishing an all-day program for seniors. This one-day-per-week program enables seniors to receive information on aging, including reference material and assistance from different government agencies and not-for-profit organizations. The church program provides seniors with a meal and organized activities as well as companionship with other seniors and caring church members.

Additionally, Pastor Rouse has helped those who wish to further spread the Word of God by sponsoring scholarships through the church. Scholars attend the American Baptist Seminary in Tennessee.

While Pastor Rouse has played a very significant role in helping the in-need community beyond the confines of his congregation, he has also been a very dedicated spiritual advisor, confidant, and friend to members of the church. The members of the Mount Zion Mis-

sionary Baptist Church and the citizens of East St. Louis are fortunate to have Pastor Rouse.

TRIBUTE TO THE PRESERVATION
AND REDEDICATION OF
DELANCEY HALL OF NORTH
SALEM, NY

HON. HAMILTON FISH, JR.

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 26, 1993

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and pay special tribute upon the rededication of DeLancey Hall as the Town Hall of North Salem, in Westchester County, NY. I am proud to be part of the rededication ceremony on June 5, 1993 which has such significance to the people of North Salem.

DeLancey Hall serves as a focal point of architectural heritage and history in the township. The structure dates to pre-Revolutionary War times, and is listed as a historic landmark. Originally DeLancey Hall was the manor home of Steven DeLancey, a Revolutionary War loyalist, and his wife Hannah, a patriot. The division caused by the war split the DeLancey marriage, and Stephen left Hannah in Westchester County while joining fellow loyalists in Long Island.

DeLancey Hall, a local landmark for over 200 years, has also served as one of New York State's first academies and as a public library. It is most appropriate today, that this building which spans our history as a Nation, is now a seat of that government which is closest to the people. It is a daily reminder that we are a self governing Nation, that each of us privileged to hold public trust do so only with the consent of the governed. Few townships, few cities can boast a seat of government with the historical significance of DeLancey Hall.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION
TO EXTEND THE DEADLINE FOR
SUBMISSION OF A CERTAIN
STATE IMPLEMENTATION PLAN
AS REQUIRED BY THE CLEAN
AIR ACT

HON. RICK SANTORUM

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 26, 1993

Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. Speaker, today I introduce a bill to extend the deadline for Pennsylvania to submit a Clean Air Act implementation plan applicable to the Liberty Borough PM-10 Nonattainment Area.

This extension is urgently needed to provide time for Allegheny County in Pennsylvania to develop the accurate emissions dispersion model necessary to draft a State implementation plan for compliance with the Clean Air Act. Without an extension, western Pennsylvania faces sanctions that could lead to the loss of thousands of jobs and cost the region millions of dollars in Federal funding for transportation projects. But the sanctions do not stem from a pollution problem; rather they will be the result of the inability of scientists to create a reliable predictive model that would satisfy the requirements of the Clean Air Act.

By law, States must draft and put in place State implementation plans to reduce air pollution. The plans for regions with air pollution problems, referred to as nonattainment areas, must contain steps to bring areas into compliance with the law by certain deadlines. For a nonattainment area, failure to comply with these deadlines will result in sanctions such as a cut-off in highway funding or a requirement that new plants or plant modifications obtain steep offsetting emissions reductions.

Due to the anticipated inability of Allegheny County to submit a State implementation plan for compliance with the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 (Public Law 101-549), by the EPA's December 16, 1993 deadline, the region faces the loss of \$10.3 million in Federal funding for construction—a loss that could have a serious impact on Allegheny County—as well as \$1.5 million in Federal funding for trail and bikeway projects.

In particular, the Liberty Borough PM-10 Nonattainment Area, encompassing the communities of Clairton, Glassport, Port Vue, Liberty, and Lincoln, has been in compliance with the Federal air quality standards for 28 consecutive months. Federal law requires 36 months of compliance before an area can be reclassified as an attainment area. USX Corp.'s Clairton Coke Works, the largest coke plant in the Nation, has invested \$145 million in improvements to make this significant reduction in PM-10 emissions possible.

While it was the clear intention of the sponsors of the Clean Air Act to apply sanctions to areas that could not come into compliance with the act, Allegheny County's inability to draft a State implementation plan results from factors beyond its control. The unique geographical and meteorological features of the Pittsburgh area make a realistic emissions dispersion model for its revised air quality plan very difficult to develop. The Allegheny County Health Department's Bureau of Air Pollution Control has been struggling unsuccessfully to craft a model which will accurately reflect the emissions throughout five Pittsburgh-area communities. Despite spending \$1.2 million on the project, it now appears that the county will miss the statutory deadline for submission of this plan.

USX has approximately 1,500 employees at its Clairton plant, and the region in question also contains several smaller facilities. Under the requirements of the law, Allegheny County could face severe sanctions and hundreds of jobs could be lost, simply because we have the misfortune of complex terrain that has made construction of a scientific model virtually impossible. Ironically, the sanctions may also make it impossible for USX to modify their facility to reduce emissions further. This was certainly not the intention of the authors of the Clean Air Act.

I am joining the Allegheny County Health Department in urging the EPA's regional office in Philadelphia to provide any technical assistance it can offer so as to help the county meet the December 16 deadline. However, due to the amount of work involved and the required timelines for public comment and hearings, it appears uncertain that the county will be able to meet this deadline. For this reason, I am introducing specific, narrowly worded legislation that would extend the deadline for submission to EPA of a State implementation plan [SIP] for Allegheny County until December 31, 1994. This extension would in no way gut the provisions of the Clean Air Act, but would sim-

ply provide additional time for Allegheny County to work with EPA on more scientifically advanced forms of modeling and to submit 36 months of data that would enable the region to be redesignated in attainment.

A copy of the bill follows:

H.R. —

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. EXTENSION OF DEADLINE FOR PLAN SUBMISSION.

In recognition of the unique and distinctive geographical and meteorological characteristics of the Liberty Borough PM-10 Nonattainment Area in Western Pennsylvania (encompassing Clairton, Glassport, Port Vue, Liberty Borough, and Lincoln), the deadline applicable to that area under section 189(a)(2)(B) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7514(a)(2)(B)) (relating to date for implementation plan submissions for PM-10 Moderate Nonattainment Areas) shall be extended until December 31, 1994.

THE POLITICAL CLIMATE IN CROATIA

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 26, 1993

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I enter into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a statement by Dobroslov Paraga, a member of the Parliament of Croatia, detailing his perspective on the present political climate in Croatia. Mr. Paraga has been in Washington, DC for the past few weeks briefing Members of Congress about the authoritarian tendencies of President Franjo Tudjman's administration, which has demonstrated an intolerance toward free press and free expression in Croatia. For those Members of Congress who were not able to meet with Mr. Paraga during his visit, I bring to your attention the following statement for your consideration:

STATEMENT OF DOBROSLAV PARAGA, PRESIDENT, CROATIAN PARTY OF RIGHTS, MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT OF CROATIA AND VICE CHAIRMAN OF ITS COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND MINORITY RIGHTS

In my country of Croatia, many people, young and old, have given their lives for independence, democracy, and for a better future for those whom they have left behind. We must not allow their lives to have been given in vain. We must all—especially those of us serving in the political life of Croatia—strive on a daily basis to bring life to those ideals for which they have died.

Thus, I stand before you here today. My cause is to further democracy in my homeland and to counter all those who do the opposite, no matter who they may be or how high up in power they are. As a Member of Croatian Parliament and as the Vice Chairman of its Committee on Human and Minority Rights, I give voice to those whose civil liberties have been violated by the present-day government of Franjo Tudjman. This includes the press in Croatia which has been taken over by the ruling party. It includes all the real opposition parties, which have been marginalized by the drive toward a one-party state. It includes the minorities within Croatia—Muslims, Jews, Albanians, and Serbs—who have been discriminated against and persecuted.

It also includes the people of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

As president of the Croatian Party of Rights, I condemn Franjo Tudjman's brutal

policies toward the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina. The forces of Tudjman's agent, Mate Boban, are taking part in the ethnic cleansing of Muslim populations and the division of the country. Nothing could be more damaging to the future of Croatia and the region as a whole than totalitarian philosophies of government such as ethnic purity and one-party rule.

There are many similarities between the methods and policies of Franjo Tudjman and Slobodan Milosevic. They are particularly visible in Bosnia-Herzegovina. We have evidence which shows that Tudjman and Milosevic have on many occasions secretly discussed and agreed to a partition of that country. They have also openly talked about an exchange of populations and territories. Their victims today are primarily the Muslims, but also all those Croats who are opposed to the Tudjman-Boban policy and their proclamation of the so-called "Community of Herzeg-Bosna."

Mate Boban, Tudjman's man in Bosnia-Herzegovina, liquidated numerous Croats who are opposed to the division of Bosnia. The most prominent instance of this was the murder of leading volunteers from our own party last August. General Blaz Kraljevic and his eight aides, who were members of the legitimate Army of Bosnia-Herzegovina, were machine-gunned at a road-block by Boban's police, the very same way the Vice-President of my party had been killed in Zagreb. Our volunteer units, which are all under the command of the Bosnian Army, are mixed units with Croats, Muslims, and even a few Serbs.

Now Tudjman and Boban are internationally provoking clashes with the Army of Bosnia-Herzegovina. This serves to postpone any outside military intervention against Serbia and the Serbs in Bosnia-Herzegovina. They are using UNPROFOR units to assist in the expulsion of Muslim populations, just as the Serbs do, so as to accomplish the division of Bosnia-Herzegovina. Croat soldiers in Boban's HVO units have opened numerous camps to isolate and expel Muslims.

Presidents Tudjman and Milosevic have a symbiotic relation. They help keep each other in power. Sometimes they collaborate directly. We Croats in the Party of Rights stand against all aspects of Serbian aggression against the Croat and Muslim people, as well as against Tudjman's policy which is destroying the positive image of Croatia in the world community and is nullifying the meaning of the losses suffered by Croats in defense of their own country.

Inside Croatia, political murders have become commonplace. The president of one of Croatia's largest labor unions, Milan Krivokuca, was shot dead on his doorstep. Likewise Marina Nuić, Vice President of the Croatian Democratic Party in Kraljevica, was kidnapped in downtown Zagreb and murdered by one of Tudjman's well-known military groups in Slavonia. Despite the fact that their murderers are known, no one has been brought to trial.

There is not democracy in Croatia. What Croatia has is a virtual dictator, Franjo Tudjman. He never confers with Parliament on important internal or external policy decisions for the country. There is no freedom of the judiciary.

Tudjman's Government has also taken over all of the media in Croatia. The latest brutal example of this was two months ago when Tudjman sent police forces literally storming onto the premises of the last independent paper in Croatia, Free Dalmatia, forcibly physically expelling more than one hundred journalists and editors and replacing them with people who would obey the party line. Tudjman's Government has also brought about criminal charges against several prominent journalists who have openly criticized Tudjman and his policies.

There is now a law against "verbal offense." This is used to punish criticism of the President. One of the charges against me in an indictment in January 1992 was my "verbal offense" of criticizing Tudjman in an interview in Free Dalmatia, which was then still an independent newspaper.

Tudjman even permits slurs by his government and party against his political opponents and critics' ethnic heritage. The highest officials of the ruling party have publicly made racist remarks about the bloodlines of certain individuals. They have made public denunciations of Professor Slobodan Lang because of his "Jewish blood". They tried to denigrate, on the basis of heritage, my colleague in Parliament and president of another leading opposition party, Drazen Budisa, because he has some "Serbian blood". Finally, the Vecernji List newspaper, which is directly under the control of the ruling party, has raised questions about how I, having some Jewish blood, could have the audacity to participate in Croatian politics since I do not have, according to Vecernji List, "clean Croatian blood". The same sort of remarks were made about Mladen Schwartz, the editor of my party's newspaper, who is a Jew by origin.

The law on citizenship gives the police the power to decide who is to be given citizenship papers and who is not. They are using this to refuse citizenship to Muslims and Serbs who live in Croatia. They are also using it to refuse citizenship to Croats who have ideas of their own. My wife was almost refused citizenship. This is another tool in the hands of the ruling party to blackmail individuals and groups.

I would like to emphasize that my party, the Croatian Party of Rights, is in essence a liberal party which defends human and civil rights of all Croatian citizens who obey its laws and order. This is very clear from our Party Program.

It is natural that I have become Vice Chairman of the Committee on Human Rights and Minority Rights in the Croatian Parliament. I have been working for human rights in the former Yugoslavia ever since the late 1970s. I was first arrested for this in 1980. I spent four years in the prisons of the old Communist regime. The U.S. Senate adopted a resolution in 1989 in my defense.

I have continued the fight for human rights without stop. Unfortunately the problem has also continued without stop. The collapse of Communism brought a brief period of relatively greater freedom, but the spirit of the one-party system has come back, along with its methods.

In some ways the new tyranny is more brutal than the old one was in its dying days. The new tyranny is trying to establish itself and has to get rid of all the free press and parties which sprang up in 1990. The philosophy of the Tudjman regime is to have a single party which represents the whole people, with the people being understood as an ethnically pure group. This is Communist totalitarianism without Communism. There is a word for this: it is fascism.

There has been a problem of new fascist or semi-fascist regimes in several of the countries that have just escaped from Communism—Serbia, Croatia, Romania. It is by no means unique to Croatia. The people of Croatia do not like fascism, just like ordinary people everywhere do not like fascism. But there are fascist movements in all of the ex-Communist countries, alongside the liberal democratic parties like my own which are fighting against fascism. Some of these movements have a full-fledged Nazi philosophy. There is a dangerous Nazi movement in Russia.

The old Communist nomenklatura is trying to keep its power through the new fascism. Tudjman himself had been a high-

ranking General under the old Communist regime and was used to its methods. Milosevic is the most perfect case of someone who has transformed the Communist regime directly into a fascist regime. Milosevic and Tudjman are two different forms of the same terrible problem. Together they are the source of 90% of the trouble in the former Yugoslavia.

More than a year ago, the Foreign Minister of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Haris Silajdzic, said that the real solution to the problem was to arrest Milosevic and Tudjman. Everything that has happened since has proved him right. 3

The Tudjman Government has been trying to distract attention from its own authoritarian policies by making false accusations against me and other opposition leaders in Croatia. It has gone so far as to run a well-financed campaign in the West to discredit myself and others. We have the evidence to prove that Tudjman's Government hired two P.R. agencies here in the United States just to blacken my name and to spread lies about me.

Inside Croatia, my own deputy, Mr. Ante Paradzik, was killed in an ambush 20 months ago. He was machine-gunned by Croatian police at a checkpoint, while he was in my car. Today his murderers are still Croatian police. Not one of them has been found guilty and sentenced due to a half-hearted prosecution. In less than 2 years, 26 members of my party were murdered under suspicious circumstances. No one has been found guilty in a single case. Rather, these individuals were all labelled "fascists" by Tudjman and his aides, thereby excusing their deaths.

There have already been three assassination attempts made against me. We have evidence to show all were in liaison with the Croatian Government. No one has been held accountable for this.

Instead of these people being put on trial, I am being put on trial. I am returning to Croatia to face trial on June 1st, on the same charges I faced a year and a half ago—for supposedly attempting to overthrow his Government. That time around, the charge was dismissed by the Supreme Court of Croatia. But after that decision, President Tudjman dismissed the President of the Supreme Court. Now the same charge is being brought against me—but in a Military Court.

The head of the Supreme Court is no longer around to protect me. A military court will not be the best place for a fair trial. But I must return to defend my reputation, my friends and my country. Others in my party are also defendants in this trial. I will not forsake them. I ask you, the free people and the free press in America, not to forsake me and the people of Croatia who are still struggling for freedom.

For all of us whose lives and liberties are at stake, I would like to thank the American Congressmen who yesterday sent an official letter to President Clinton, asking him to press Mr. Tudjman to allow an independent media and free elections. The Croatian people, of whom I am an elected representative, sincerely appreciate all of their efforts, both present and future, in helping Croatia become the democratic and just society it wants to be. Thank you.

NATIONAL SCIENCE OLYMPIAD WINNERS

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 26, 1993

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to our country's future scientists, a

group of 17 students from Thomas Jefferson Middle School in Valparaiso, IN, who won first place at the National Science Olympiad on May 22, 1993, in Pueblo, CO.

I could not be more proud of these fine, young women and men and their coaches for competing against and outscoring 51 other teams in the ninth annual Science Olympics. This competition is based solely on knowledge and concerted problem-solving. The events ranged from the simple machines event which calculated the efficiency of machines constructed for the event with levers and pulleys to the metric masters event which participants measured with calipers, cylinders, and scales. Tom Gioia, Ben Stover and Bill Sullivan, all Thomas Jefferson Middle School Students, took first place for these events.

According to the president of the National Science Olympics, the academic skill levels of the competitors have steadily risen over the years. Unfortunately, we have become a society that lavishes front page recognition and media coverage only on those who compete on the basketball court or the baseball field. Super Bowl and World Series champions are invited to the White House, but who will pay tribute to these 17 students from Valparaiso, IN, for their sharp minds and dedication to the field of science?

Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to recognize ninth graders Jeff Brown, David Germann, Anne Holterhoff, Joe Racine, and Bill Sullivan; eighth graders John Baldea, Dan Davis, Tom Gioia, Jeffrin Griffith, Jane Hughes, Eric Sherer, Katie Pfeleeger, Ben Stover, Bridget Tomes, Jeff Mroz and Cary Knauff; seventh grader Lindsay Eaton. I would also like to commend coaches Richard Bender, Laura Karr and Carol Haller for investing their time and guidance in our children and their academic endeavors. Finally, I would like to recognize the Principal of Thomas Jefferson Middle School, Paul C. Knauff.

We must get our priorities straight as a country and put education on the top of our national agenda. Educational competition deserves the support and recognition of our country's leaders. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to bring these promising students to your attention.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION REGARDING FEMALE VETERANS

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 26, 1993

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, nearly a year ago today, the Senate Veterans' Affairs Committee held hearings on providing counseling care to female veterans who were sexually assaulted during military service. At this hearing, the Senate heard stories of brave and able soldiers who had been raped on active duty and found no services available when they turned the Department of Veterans' Affairs for help.

Last October, under the leadership of Representative LANE EVANS of Illinois, and one of our former colleagues, Senator Alan Cranston of California, Congress passed Public Law 102-585, which authorized the Department of Veteran Affairs to offer counseling services to women veterans suffering posttraumatic stress disorder [PTSD] as a result of sexual assault.

Although the law opened VA doors to thousands of veterans in need, Public Law 102-585 will soon slam these same doors shut.

For instance, Public Law 102-585 only allows female veterans to seek sexual assault services within 2 years of their military separation. In addition, the law permits patients to receive such services for only 1 year and suspends the entire program at the end of 1994. These restrictions illustrate a glaring misunderstanding as to what PTSD is, and will prevent the Department from reaching out to veterans in need.

Today, I am introducing legislation to eliminate the restrictive time periods established under Public Law 102-585 and extend the current overall authorization through December 31, 1998. Under my legislation, veterans suffering from PTSD as a result of sexual violence can access continuous care no matter when they separate from the military. My bill also establishes an 800-hotline to provide veterans with up-to-date information about VA and non-VA sexual assault programs. Moreover, the bill strengthens the Women Veteran Coordinator Program so female veterans will have an advocate as they wind their way through the VA system. Senator JAY ROCKEFELLER, chairman of the Senate Veterans' Affairs Committee, is introducing a companion bill in the Senate.

The VA Readjustment Counseling Service Program reports that 40 percent of women entering veteran centers have experienced sexual assault. Since July, the National Center for PTSD in Menlo Park, CA, has received over 100 additional unsolicited calls requesting information about sexual assault services for veterans. My office alone has acquired over 200 cases documenting sexual violence in the military. These numbers are proof to me that the sexual assault program at the Department of Veteran Affairs must be responsive, comprehensive, and thorough.

CONGRESSMAN KILDEE CELEBRATES 27 YEARS OF SPIRITUAL VISIONS AT GRACE EMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 26, 1993

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Grace Emmanuel Baptist Church on their 27 years of spiritual visions.

Grace Emmanuel was organized with eight charter members at Crocker Avenue, the home of Pastor Emeritus Lindell L. Brady on May 15, 1966. God immediately blessed the church to grow, leading to the need for a new larger location at Eureka Lodge Hall on Ferris Avenue where the church moved on June 12, 1966. Quickly outgrowing Eureka Hall, the church relocated to Stewart Community School on October 2, 1966. Two years later, the first ground-breaking services were held on May 7, 1968 and on January 5, 1969, the parishioners marched from Stewart School to the church's new location at 1513 Kent Street.

As the parish grew over the next decade, it was necessary to build an even larger house of worship to serve the burgeoning membership. As a result, a second ground-breaking service was held on April 19, 1981, making Grace Emmanuel the first black church to

erect two buildings within a 14-year period. To celebrate this occasion, on May 16, 1982, the church members marched from the Kent Street location to the new church home at 3502 Lapeer Road.

Then, in February, 1985, after more than 19 years of outstanding leadership, Pastor Lindell L. Brady announced his retirement from the church that grew to 737 members under his direction. Succeeding Pastor Marvin A. Jennings, Sr., of the Second Baptist Church of Bay City, MI, who was voted pastor-elect on November 17, 1985. Soon after the pastoral baton was officially passed on to Pastor Jennings, Sr. on December 2, 1985, God led Pastor Jennings to advance the church in new technology with the purchase of two new computer systems, multicopier, and duplicating equipment in January of 1986.

Under the direction of Pastor Jennings, Sr., the church was blessed with an increase of 202 members by January of 1989. Continuing within God's vision, Pastor Jennings, Sr. was prayerfully led to increase the official board by seven new officers, who completed training and were officially installed in 1991. After God revealed to Pastor Jennings, Sr. to establish church ministries, he prayerfully and obediently proceeded to institute 10 major ministries and related sub-ministries in December of 1989.

Under the auspices of Pastor Jennings, Sr., Grace Emmanuel held an off-site 5-year strategic planning session in January of 1990. And with leadership of Pastor Jennings, Sr., the Reverend George Wilkinson accepted the call to the ministry in February of 1991. In addition, three ministries were added: the outreach ministry, the mentor, and counselling ministries.

The ministries reached out spiritually and financially with food, clothing, tax preparation, and a health fair for Atherton Terrace, Evergreen Regency, and Howard Estates. As a result of these ministries, many souls were consistently won through Christ by March of 1991.

Enhancing the conveniences of its facility, the church built a canopy and car port for its members in September of 1991. To complement the new additions to the building, the music ministry added two new musicians in April of 1992. One year later, in April of 1993, the church purchased three new computers, and implemented a computer training program.

And so after 27 years of expansion, growth, and evolution, the church's membership has increased to 792 through God's blessing. To mark this historic occasion, I would like to include this passage from the Bible which symbolizes the continuous onward progress of Grace Emmanuel Baptist Church in providing spiritual growth for the community:

Brethren, I count not myself to have achieved . . . for getting those things which are behind . . . pressing toward the mark . . . in Christ Jesus. Philippians 3:13-14

Mr. Speaker, without a doubt, our community is a much better place in which to live because of the dedication and leadership provided by the parish of Grace Emmanuel Baptist Church. I urge my House colleagues to join me in congratulating the members of Grace Emmanuel Baptist Church for a wonderful and fulfilling 27 years and wish them even greater success in the years ahead.

RECOGNITION OF THE 125TH ANNIVERSARY OF RONDOUT SAVINGS BANK OF KINGSTON, NY

HON. MAURICE D. HINCHEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 26, 1993

Mr. HINCHEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of the Members of the House the 125th anniversary of the Rondout Savings Bank in Kingston, N.Y.

Rondout Savings is still a genuine hometown bank. At a time when the community bank is getting to be as rare as a two-dollar bill, the citizens of Kingston and the surrounding area are fortunate to have Rondout Savings. The officers of the bank have strong ties to the community. The bank has a reputation for stability and prudent investment. To this day, Rondout continues to prosper just recently turning the \$100 million mark.

Rondout Savings is a shining example of the axiom that service is the key to success. I commend Rondout Savings on its profitable and service oriented 125 years and wish both the bank and the community many more years of such service.

TRIBUTE TO JEAN CAMPBELL DEBLASIS

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 26, 1993

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention the fine work and outstanding public service of a most remarkable woman, Jean Campbell DeBlasis of Victorville, CA. Jean will be recognized by the city of Victorville and her many friends for her contributions during a lifetime of achievement at a dinner in her honor on June 11.

Jean is part of the well-known and loved Kemper Campbell family who pioneered the Victor Valley in the early 20th century. Both her mother and father were distinguished attorneys who demonstrated a contribution of talent and a dedication of service which they passed along to their daughter. These qualities have also been bestowed upon Jean's daughter, Celeste, a well-known and nationally acclaimed authoress. Jean was born in Los Angeles and has lived in Victorville since 1931. Today, she is the manager of the family owned Kemper Campbell Ranch.

It is difficult to adequately express the impact Jean has had upon my life. I have fond memories of a conversation years ago with Jean and her husband, Ray, in which they encouraged me to seek public office. Together, they provided the critical support enabling a young, black-haired guy to win his first campaign for the California State Assembly in 1968. I have always considered their personal friendship one of the most important rewards of my life in public affairs. Since that time, Jean's advice and counsel on issues as diverse as the Federal budget, child care and desert planning has been of great value.

To say that Jean is active in our community is a major understatement. She has been a member of the Victorville City Council since 1976, served as mayor pro tem from 1978 to 1980 and from 1984 to 1992, and served as

mayor from 1980 to 1984. Jean is also a member of a number of civic organizations including the Victor Valley Child Abuse Task Force, the Victor Valley Community Hospital Auxiliary, the High Desert Republican Women and the Victor Valley Animal Protection League.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, and the many friends of Jean Campbell DeBlasis in honoring this truly outstanding woman. I will always remain thankful for Jean's presence in my life and our community. People of her quality, commitment, and intellect do not come along often. Over the years, she has provided a firm and steady hand, demonstrated a willingness to listen, and urged others to think rather than overreact. It is fitting that the House of Representatives recognize this remarkable woman today.

INTRODUCTION OF THE SCHOOL REPAIR AND REHABILITATION ACT

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 26, 1993

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, today, along with 15 of my colleagues, I am introducing the School Repair and Rehabilitation Act. This legislation would create jobs to repair and rehabilitate our Nation's deteriorating public schools.

Much of the discussion about the jobs program has focused on the Nation's crumbling infrastructure—highways, bridges, and other transportation systems. Hundreds of thousands of unemployed construction workers could also be employed to repair schools that in many cases are dilapidated to the point of endangering children and school personnel.

In 1991, the American Association of School Administrators conducted the first nationwide survey of school facilities in 30 years. The survey concluded that 74 percent of our public school buildings need to be replaced. Almost one-third of these buildings were built prior to World War II.

In its 1989 report, "Wolves At The Schoolhouse Door", the Education Writers Association concluded that one of every four school buildings in the United States is in inadequate condition. Of those schools, 61 percent need maintenance or major repairs, 43 percent are obsolete, 42 percent have environmental hazards, 25 percent are overcrowded, and 13 percent are structurally unsound. Many schools have multiple problems.

Education budgets throughout the country are taking enormous cuts. There is simply no money at the State and local levels sufficient to repair and rebuild public schools.

Children cannot learn and teachers cannot teach in buildings that are unsafe. This legislation will not only ensure the health and safety of our Nation's schools, but will help create jobs our economy badly needs.

TRIBUTE TO NICHOLAS P. STAMPONE

HON. ROBERT A. BORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 26, 1993

Mr. BORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to my dear friend, Nicholas P. Stampone, on the occasion of his retirement from active political affairs.

Nick Stampone's career with the Democratic Party spans over 45 years. Nick began his participation in government and public affairs in 1955. Serving the government of the city of Philadelphia first as the supervisor of the Philadelphia Traffic Court, and then in a variety of supervisory and administrative positions with the Philadelphia City Council, Nick gained the respect of all who worked with him.

The very fact that three successive city council presidents appointed Nick Stampone as the sergeant-at-arms to the Philadelphia City Council is a strong indication of the high regard Philadelphians have held for him.

While I was a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, Nick served as the State senator, fourth district, the district which encompassed my own. There, Nick provided insightful leadership, and, as a significant political figure in Philadelphia, he tirelessly worked in support of Democratic candidates such as myself.

Currently, Nick is the Democratic leader of the 41st ward in Philadelphia and an elected committeeperson of the 41st ward democratic executive committee. He has held these positions continuously from 1966 and 1948 respectively, and he will offer his resignation from these posts on June 3, 1993.

Nick Stampone has been a lifelong, loyal public servant. He served his country in the U.S. Army, Medical Corps in 1946-47, and has continued since that time to serve city, State and country with distinction. His active participation in government will be missed, but not forgotten.

It is an honor to know Nick Stampone. I thank you, Mr. Speaker, for this opportunity to bring attention in the U.S. House of Representatives to his numerous accomplishments.

A TRIBUTE TO MIKE FARRIS

HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 26, 1993

Mr. DORNAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the noble efforts of Mr. Mike Farris who played a key role in protecting and restoring the free exercise of religion in America.

As you know, the Religious Freedom Restoration Act, which was overwhelmingly approved by the House, is perhaps the most important legislation in support of religious freedom to come before Congress in any session. Indeed, passage of this legislation will mean ultimate protection of our religious liberty—the first liberty set forth in our Bill of Rights.

As a defender of true religious freedom, Mike's many years of experience and his vital and brilliant work as co-chairman of the drafting committee of RFRA were instrumental in

securing appropriate language for the restoration of religious freedom in this Nation. Indeed, he is a champion for those who defend our constitutional right for religious liberty.

Knowing that religious freedom is the cornerstone of our American way of life, I am grateful to Mike Farris for his unwavering commitment to protecting this basic and most meaningful right.

TRIBUTE TO TALL PINE BOY SCOUTS COUNCIL

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 26, 1993

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today before my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to pay tribute to an outstanding community organization in my hometown of Flint, MI, the Tall Pine Council of the Boy Scouts of America, which will celebrate its 75th anniversary on June 4-6, 1993, at the E.A. Cummings Center.

As the largest service organization in the Flint area, the Tall Pine Council has played a significant role in shaping the lives of over 500,000 young people since its inception. Beginning only 5 years after the Boy Scouts were established in Flint, the Tall Pine Council was created in 1917 when a charter was issued to the city of Flint. The council would later be expanded to encompass Genesee, Lapeer, and Shiawassee Counties.

In 1992, the Tall Pine Council served over 12,000 young people and 5,000 adult volunteers. The Boy Scouts and the Tall Pine Council have always been committed to improving our community, as was evident in 1941 when they were at the forefront of the volunteer organizations during World War II, leading the drive to collect scrap metal, start victory gardens and sell war bonds. Now, local Boy Scout troops are addressing other social problems such as hunger. Over the last 5 years Scouts in the Tall Pine Council have collected over 165,000 pounds of food for local organizations fighting hunger in our community. Finally, one of the greatest achievements of the Tall Pine Council has been the induction of 2,056 Scouts in the Eagle Court of Honor, Scouting's highest award.

Mr. Speaker, it is indeed an honor and a pleasure for me to rise today to pay tribute to an American institution, the Boy Scouts of America. Through the Tall Pine Council, thousands of young lives have been molded and shaped to become the leaders of our great Nation. I know that you and the rest of the U.S. House of Representatives will join me in honoring the Tall Pine Council in Flint, MI, as it celebrates its 75th anniversary.

LBJ CONGRESSIONAL INTERNSHIP ESSAY CONTEST RECIPIENTS

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 26, 1993

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, each year I sponsor an essay-writing contest among interested students and teachers in Ohio's Ninth District to select a Lyndon Baines Johnson

Congressional Internship recipient. Those vying for this year's LBJ Internship slot were required to write a 10-page analysis of the impact the proposed North American Free-Trade Agreement will have on workers' wages in the United States, Canada, and Mexico.

This year's competition was especially intense and it was difficult to pick a single winner. Therefore we also selected three runners-up. I would like to share some excerpts of what this year's contestants wrote about the pending North American Free-Trade Agreement.

Corey Schaal, LBJ Congressional Internship first-place recipient:

Today, free trade, as an economic theory, has gained strength through the example of modern-day successes. Western European nations replaced their nationalistic self-interest with common economic interest when they created the European Economic Community, or "Common Market." The United States already has free trade agreements with Israel and Canada. Free trade agreements can work when parties are economically balanced (the United States and Canada), or when systems are designed to help balance the situation (rich EEC nations and poor EEC nations). Mexico's economy does not balance against the United States' economy in any sense, nor does NAFTA put any proactive balancing systems into effect. Still, it is possible for the United States to enter into free trade agreements that would benefit both it and other nations. Japan has been considered a likely candidate in the past due to the size of its economy and its relative parity in terms of the per-capita GNP. This would make better economic sense than the current plan with Mexico and Canada.

Holly K. Vershum, LBJ Congressional Internship runner-up:

On the surface this agreement seems sound and beneficial to all parties involved, but ultimately it could cause many manufacturers to move factories and jobs south of the border, resulting in the deterioration of America's economy.

Kenneth J. Filipiak, LBJ Congressional Internship runner-up:

NAFTA is about duty-free investment and the opening of new markets; increased competition in such industries as a telecommunications, textiles, transportation, automotive, and financial services; the expansion of scale for American industry; the creation of the huge new population of people to buy American goods; and most importantly the creation of many new American jobs.

Gina M. La Cava, LBJ Congressional Internship runner-up:

It is evident that the United States needs to insert on explicit, enforceable side agreements to NAFTA that deal specifically with human rights, environmental standards and acceptable living conditions in order that the Mexican people may begin to prosper.

Ian B. English, LBJ Congressional Internship participant:

The United States is participating in the NAFTA to make North America the largest trading market in the world in order to compete on that world level.

Fabian P.A. Newman, LBJ Congressional Internship participant:

By creating a common market with our Mexican and Canadian neighbors we gain two advantages: the efficiencies of freer trade with them, and a larger bloc with which to confront the Europeans and the Japanese.

Tiffany L. Koch, LBJ Congressional Internship participant:

Wage scales will bottom out if the North American Free Trade Agreement is passed because this agreement is a vehicle for worker exploitation.

Bruce D. Purdy, Jr., LBJ Congressional Internship participant:

So far, NAFTA is not as beneficial as it appears. However, if changes can be made in the agreement and in our tax system, we will all benefit from expanded trade.

Stephanie A. Burger, LBJ Congressional Internship participant:

The Clinton Administration's call for parallel agreements enforcing labor and environmental standards is an encouraging indicator that wages and living standards will not become unimportant after NAFTA is implemented.

Bradley A. Akers, LBJ Congressional Internship participant:

Now, the United States must work to eliminate a growing fear that we are slowly setting up side pacts and tribunals that supersede and undermine the laws and the provisions of the agreement.

Rachel E. Hinz, LBJ Congressional Internship participant:

The only way to lessen the impact of the NAFTA and make the agreement an advantage to the U.S. worker would be to raise the standards: standards of the environment for the workers and consumers, and the standard of living in Mexico.

Rosemary K. Metzger, LBJ Congressional Internship participant:

After a period of adjustment, the U.S. economy will achieve greater efficiency from free trade because inefficient elements—those that are not producing the most goods possible for the available resources in a price-competitive situation—will be eliminated, placing the economy on a base that requires less government help and has a larger market.

Jennifer J. Habrych, LBJ Congressional Internship participant:

While it is clear that not every industry would be adversely affected by the adoption of the NAFTA, enough of American industry would be traumatized that it should be given serious consideration whether or not the agreement would be good for the United States as a whole, or whether it would only benefit certain select businesses and industries.

Vandana Thapar, LBJ Congressional Internship participant:

The NAFTA is in many ways unprecedented in terms of its scope and the depth of the commitments required, going well beyond the removal of barriers to good trade alone.

Gregory A. Guzman, LBJ Congressional Internship participant:

NAFTA will not help Mexico, Canada or the United States until Mexican workers are treated at or near the standard equilibrium of the United States and Canadian workers.

David Savolaine, LBJ Congressional Internship participant:

The things that are needed to make NAFTA work for the U.S. include guarantees that wage scales and environmental standards in Mexico will gradually increase over the next ten years, bringing them up to a level that still allows for co-production but does not relocate the majority of current manufacturing jobs from the U.S. to Mexico.

Nicole A. Waldron, LBJ Congressional Internship participant:

I believe very strongly that if we as a nation are able to get this trade agreement off

the ground with minor, supplementary provision for the environment, laborer protection and health and safety standards, the chances of creating a global economy are greatly increased.

William E. Grady, LBJ Congressional Internship participant:

The globalization of industries will be a constant in the future, and governmental endeavors, such as NAFTA, will be continually sought and implemented. We had better be prepared and up to the challenge, with a clear, well-thought-out strategy.

Jay B. Patterson, LBJ Congressional Internship participant:

While the United States has a relatively low unemployment rate, Mexico has been unable to keep up with its growing labor force. This problem would add to this fear in this country of U.S. investment in Mexico taking jobs from the United States.

THE MIDDLE-CLASS SQUEEZE

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 26, 1993

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, May 26, 1993 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

THE MIDDLE-CLASS SQUEEZE

More and more middle-class Americans are anxious about their economic status. They are deeply concerned about what has happened to their jobs, earnings, home values and safety net of pensions, health care and insurance. They are uncertain whether a life of hard work will be rewarded with improved living standards and a comfortable retirement. They are even more concerned about the prospects for their children.

The economic squeeze has contributed to a feeling of frustration and anger among middle-class workers. Many believe that government fails to make a positive difference in their lives. Government gave his parents the GI bill, a booming economy and Social Security, but has left them rising deficits and a stagflation economy. They feel that government has been captured by special interests and is unresponsive to their needs.

THE ECONOMIC SQUEEZE

Several recent studies suggest there indeed has been an economic squeeze on the middle class. Its ranks have been shrinking, perhaps by as much as 15% since the 1960s, and its incomes have been growing slowly. Between 1948 and 1973, average family income doubled, after adjusting for inflation; since 1973 it has risen only about 12%. Real wages have grown even more slowly and the paychecks of spouses have become increasingly important in keeping family incomes growing at all. Two-thirds of the increase in family income in the 1980s came from more hours worked, not higher wages. In contrast, upper-income Americans have enjoyed substantial gains. More than half of the additional income generated between 1977 and 1989 went to the top 1% of American households. By 1990 the compensation of corporate chairmen was 135 times higher than that of a typical worker. For those families fortunate enough to rise out of the middle class, the 1980s were indeed a good time. But for those many others who fell out of the middle class, they were a disaster. Incomes for the poorest American families actually shrank during the 1980s.

Several factors have contributed to the middle-class economic squeeze. First, as the "babyboom" generation reached adulthood,

the supply of entry level workers surged. This increased the number of workers with low earnings and helped keep wages down. Second, many manufacturing jobs paying solid middle-class wages have been lost. Although there was job growth in the economy in the 1980s, a significant portion of the job growth came in lower-paying industries. Also technological competition has automated many of the higher-paying manufacturing jobs. Third, private services vital to the middle class like health care and insurance have become less affordable as costs have risen and companies have reduced employee benefits. Fourth, as other benefits have been reduced, private retirement benefits also have weakened. In 1989 about 16,000 defined-benefit plans were eliminated, while only about 5,000 plans were created. Fifth, despite claims to the contrary, the average family did not get overall tax relief in the 1980s. Between 1977 and 1990, the tax bill for a taxpayer earning \$35,000 dollars a year increased over 7%—due mainly to increases in Social Security payroll taxes—while the bill for taxpayers with incomes of \$200,000 a year dropped almost 28%. Sixth, certain federal programs aimed at assisting middle-class Americans—such as college tuition assistance—were reduced during the 1980s. This is not to suggest that federal programs do not help the middle class. The main beneficiaries of Social Security, Medicare, the home mortgage deduction and other programs continue to be middle-class Americans.

POLITICAL CONSEQUENCES

The decline of the middle class is a worrisome trend. The middle class has helped define who we are as a nation; our dedication to hard work, family and education; our sense of community; our desire to give our children a better future. It has been the great source of our economic strength, and has helped bind us together as a society. A strong and growing middle class is critical to our success as a democracy. Middle-class America has given us our political leaders, our millions of voters, and our spirit of debate and compromise. Countries without a strong middle class tend to be less democratic, less wealthy, and less peaceful.

Many middle-class Americans feel disillusioned about our political system. They believe that Washington has been seized by special-interests, often with little regard for the national interest or the interests of the average person. Some feel that they cannot make a difference, and opt out of the political process. Others are demanding change. They do not necessarily want more or less government, just better government that is more responsive to their needs and concerns. Middle-class voters served notice in 1992 that status quo politics and economic policy are unacceptable.

POLICY CHANGES

The federal government alone cannot reverse the decline of the middle class, but it can make an important difference. We must take steps to promote long-term economic growth. A healthy economy produces jobs, raises productivity, and improves living standards—all the things middle-class Americans want. To this end, government must first act to reduce the federal budget deficit. The deficit hurts prospects for sustained economic growth by raising interest rates and consuming national savings that could be invested more productively. Taxes raised for deficit reduction should come primarily from the wealthiest Americans, and spending cuts should not fall disproportionately on services which are particularly important to middle-income Americans, such as education, transportation and child care programs. Second, government must place more emphasis on investment. Investment is a key to a growing economy that produces good

jobs and high quality goods and services. The private sector is the engine for economic growth, but government can play a role as well by investing, for example, in our workers, our infrastructure and our technology base. For middle-class Americans, this means health care reform, education assistance, and worker retraining.

We must also act to restore public confidence in our political institutions. Congress should pass campaign finance reform legislation. Money plays a disproportionate role in American politics. The high cost of campaigns is increasing the dependence of candidates on special-interest groups. Congress should act promptly on legislative proposals to better control lobbying and reduce interest group influence in Washington.

CONCLUSION

It is time to come to grips with the difficulties facing middle-class America today. What is at stake is the restoration of the American promise that hard work will be rewarded, that opportunity and mobility to move up the ladder will be sustained, and that sacrifice will be shared fairly.

THE SUCCESS OF ROCKWELL INTERNATIONAL

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 26, 1993

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I hope that my colleagues will read the following editorial by George Krumbhaar as an example of how to cut government spending.

As Mr. Krumbhaar points out, by applying the principles of quality and assets of technology, we can significantly cut out the waste and overspending of the government and truly focus on what the government is really about: protecting and serving the people of the United States in an effective and efficient user-friendly manner.

Because the No. 1 threat to United States' national security in the near future is the collapse of American civilization, I would suggest to my colleagues that we need a drastic change in our culture if we are to survive in the 21st century and beyond. Through cooperation and a well defined vision of what we want for our children, we can do for the entire United States, what Rockwell International in Duluth, GA, has done for the American people in saving scarce defense budget funds and bringing quality management to the workplace.

HOW TO CUT DEFENSE SPENDING

(By George Krumbhaar)

If President Bill Clinton is serious about controlling federal spending, he ought to take a look at the Rockwell International plant in Duluth, Ga., that makes Hell-fire missiles.

He could apply the lessons Rockwell has learned not just to defense procurement but to the federal government—and save billions.

Rockwell is in the forefront of U.S. companies that have learned from and are implementing the sweeping changes in manufacturing that have made American firms more competitive abroad.

Total quality control and computer-integrated manufacturing are terms often used to describe the revolution under way on factory floors. But this revolution has not yet reached the factories of most defense contractors.

There are explanations for this. We want the best (read: most expensive) technology

available for defending our country; military contractors have little incentive to produce least-cost goods; and the very abuses we want to prevent have given rise to regulatory checks and double-checks whose very complexity guarantees overspending.

And, of course, there's pork built into the system. When thousands of jobs in a state or district depend on a vote or contract award going a certain way, it's only American to try to influence the outcome regardless of merit.

But there have also been modest successes in cutting these costs. A succession of commissions over the years has identified many of the problems; and initiatives such as the Industrial Modernization Incentives Program give Pentagon contract officers some latitude in encouraging more modern ways of manufacturing defense hardware.

These successes, however, fail to approach the degree of change that is required if we are to reverse decades of entrenched habits and bring state-of-the-art manufacturing to defense procurement.

But Rockwell's Duluth plant shows what can be done. In the past three years, Rockwell has increased productivity by 40 percent and cut manufacturing time in half while improving quality.

How did it accomplish this? First, by undergoing what a Rockwell spokesman called a "cultural change" in management and employment attitude, one that dramatically changed the way it did business and shifted decision-making downward to the employee level. Second, by convincing the Defense Department that the two entities should work together rather than as adversaries. Formerly devoted to contract enforcement, Pentagon procurement officials now work with Rockwell to solve problems in much the same way that modern manufacturers do with their suppliers.

The result has been a sharp reduction in cost, from as much as \$60,000 per missile a decade ago to \$25,000 today.

These kinds of quality and cost improvements would come as no surprise to any firm that has applied modern manufacturing methods to its operations. That they should be achieved by a defense contractor is surprising only because there is currently so little incentive to change and improve the procurement process.

Rockwell claims that the lessons it has learned are applicable elsewhere, not only in weapons procurement but also in such "soft" areas as hospital management. This should immediately start the dollar signs spinning in every budgeteer's eyes. Military-hardware procurement alone amounts to approximately \$75 billion annually. Cost-cutting on the order of the Hellfire experience could save the Pentagon \$35 billion. Apply these kinds of savings to military facility management and you could cut defense costs by several billion more.

Who knows? Perhaps the yearning to get better quality at lower cost could spread to other parts of the government. Again, we could do this by applying the lessons that some U.S. firms have already learned in their effort to become internationally competitive.

Mr. Clinton has promised us change, and he surely appreciates that the changes required in defense spending involve more than lip service and catchy slogans. Ask any firm that has introduced an effective program of total quality management about its experience, for example, and the words "top to bottom change," and "strategic, cultural change" often crop up.

There is a lot of room for budget savings here. As the president aptly put it in his inaugural address, "There is nothing wrong with America that cannot be cured by what is right with America."

NATIONAL FOSTER CARE MONTH

HON. DICK SWETT

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 26, 1993

Mr. SWETT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of May 1993 as National Foster Care Month. It is my hope that National Foster Care Month will help to increase the Nation's awareness of the growing number of children who need the stable, safe homes that foster care provides.

Unfortunately, while the number of children in the United States who need foster care has increased during the last 5 years, the number of foster care families is steadily decreasing. In the mid-1980's, the number of foster care children fluctuated between 270,000 and 280,000. Statistics released in December of last year by the American Public Welfare Association claimed that there are currently 447,000 children in need of foster care. Yet, the National Foster Care Association's study showed that there are only approximately 100,000 active foster family homes. Mr. Speaker, this discrepancy should be cause for national concern.

Not only are the number of foster care children increasing, but the needs of foster children appear to be changing. Many of the children entering foster homes today are significantly more troubled and have more complex needs than ever before. Babies and young children are entering foster care at a faster rate. Many of the children are abandoned, abused, or have learning disabilities. There are increasing numbers of foster children who have AIDS and foster infants that are drug- or alcohol-exposed. The challenge of caring for foster children is becoming more daunting, which perhaps accounts for the decline in foster family homes.

These complex needs of foster children only underline the increasing demand for willing foster families. I know from experience that foster families make a positive difference in many children's lives. As I was growing up, my parents served as foster parents for children in need, and I personally have seen the difference that a stable, loving home can make in a child's life.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage citizens of our country to become more aware of the growing need for foster family homes and to get involved in trying to help with this important issue. It is my sincere hope that National Foster Care Month will help to promote the further involvement of citizens if foster care organizations—involvement which is so essential to our Nation's children and our Nation's future.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION
REGARDING FORMER MEMBERS
AND LOBBYING**HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 26, 1993

Mr. ANDREWS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce a bill that would lengthen the time period from 1 to 5 years for which former Members of Congress would be prohibited from lobbying their prior colleagues.

Many Americans are cynical about the activities of this body. Too often our constituents

feel that we are more responsive to lobbyists and interest groups than we are to their concerns. Public perception is that former Members of Congress, acting as lobbyists, exert undue pressure on their former colleagues by way of the personal relationships developed during their service in Congress. My constituents feel that this influence is used to promote the views of special interest groups, to the detriment of the public good.

We must remove this concern by preventing its occurrence. We must strengthen the laws that prevent Members from using their service here as a springboard to high paying jobs lobbying their former colleagues.

The vast majority of our constituents do not have the wealth to afford high-powered lobbyists. They elected us to be their voice.

I believe this bill will alleviate the concerns of many of our constituents. By banning retired Members from lobbying activities for 5 years, we are assuring the people that we are here to represent them, not to ingratiate ourselves to future benefactors.

CONGRESSMAN KILDEE SALUTES
LA AMISTAD**HON. DALE E. KILDEE**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 26, 1993

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, as we note the 50th anniversary this year of the opening of the first senior center in the Nation, I rise today to urge my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in commemorating the 17th year of La Amistad Senior Center in Pontiac, MI.

Under the outstanding leadership of its founder, Ligia Bueno, La Amistad has served as a home away from home for Pontiac area Hispanic seniors. Housed in the 100-year-old Central High School, La Amistad remains the only Latino senior center in Oakland County. La Amistad maintains a full service kitchen and in addition to providing hot meals to seniors, the kitchen operates under a subcontract from the Area Agency on Aging as a part of the Meals on Wheels Program.

La Amistad hosts a variety of activities for its seniors including health education, blood pressure screening, arts and crafts, and pool and bingo games. Interpreter services are available for the many patrons that do not speak English. The center also serves seniors by arranging visits by representatives from agencies such as the Social Security Administration to assist seniors in filing claims.

Through there have been many trials and tribulations, La Amistad has preserved, largely due to the efforts of Ligia Bueno. On May 15, 1993, she was honored for her selfless and tireless commitment to the cause of Latino seniors and the continued growth of La Amistad.

Additionally, I want to thank Ms. Virginia Block for inviting me to be a part of the celebration at La Amistad. She is a selflessly giving person and the citizens of Pontiac are fortunate indeed to have her working so diligently on behalf of our children.

Mr. Speaker, without a doubt, our community is a much better place in which to live because of the 17 years of service, love, and support that Ligia Bueno has given through La Amistad. I urge my House colleagues to join

me in congratulating Ligia Bueno and La Amistad for a wonderful, fulfilling 17 years and wish then even greater success in the years ahead.

NORMA J. MELCHIORI—DISTINGUISHED MEMBER OF BUSINESS
COMMUNITY AND HUMANITARIAN**HON. DOUGLAS APPELGATE**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 26, 1993

Mr. APPELGATE. Mr. Speaker, it is somewhat customary in the U.S. House of Representatives to bring to the attention of the Members special events in one's congressional district or notable accomplishments of constituents. However, I would like my colleagues to take particular note of Saturday, the 29th of May, in the year 1993. This date has been declared "Norma J. Melchiori Day" by the city of Flushing, OH and will serve as a time for her friends and supporters to recognize her outstanding achievements and humanitarian efforts.

In 1940, Ms. Melchiori was appointed postmaster at Morrefield Post Office. She served in this capacity until she joined the staff of Piedmont Bank. She worked her way up the corporate ladder while remaining a devoted wife and mother of two. Ms. Melchiori ultimately became executive vice president of Citizens National Bank and president of the Ohio group of National Association of Bank Women.

She retired from the corporate world in 1979 to devote herself to philanthropy. Her participation has been instrumental to the success of Belmont County's unit of American Cancer Society, United Methodist women's groups, Flushing Belmont Library Foundation, ladies auxiliary of Harrison Community Hospital, and many other organizations.

Few people in Belmont County, or elsewhere, could be more involved in their community than Norma J. Melchiori. Despite heavy work schedules, she always found the time to participate in civic affairs and philanthropies.

Mr. Speaker, Ms. Norma J. Melchiori deserves the praise and thanks of Belmont County, OH, and on behalf of the U.S. House of Representatives, I congratulate her on a record of contribution and improvement within her community and wish her the best of luck in the future.

TRIBUTE TO FIRST CHRISTIAN
CHURCH OF MASSILLON, OH**HON. RALPH REGULA**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 26, 1993

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor First Christian Church of Massillon, OH, which celebrates its 150th anniversary throughout this year.

The freedom to worship was the cornerstone upon which our Nation was founded. We have no greater liberty than this freedom, which has remained constant and sustained us through the trials and tribulations of more than two centuries as a society.

First Christian Church had a modest start in the home of Isaac Doxsee, one of the first lay

preachers of the Christian Church in Ohio. In 1847, it built its first building, but by 1889 it had outgrown its space and built a new sanctuary for less than \$10,000. That church was home for nearly seven decades, until the current building was dedicated in 1959. The church features beautiful contemporary architecture and a 450-seat sanctuary. It is the spiritual home of more than 500 members of the Massillon community.

I was privileged to speak at Sunday services recently and was made to feel most welcome. The church continues to play a vital role in enriching the Massillon community, and I wish it many more years of continued blessings.

LETTER CARRIERS COLLECT 11 MILLION POUNDS OF FOOD FOR THE NEEDY

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 26, 1993

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, the National Association of Letter Carriers (AFL-CIO), in conjunction with over 220 local branches and the U.S. Postal Service, collected over 11 million pounds (5,500 tons) of nonperishable food which was donated to local food banks throughout the States.

This drive is believed to be the largest 1-day collection of food donations in the Nation's history.

The leadership of the NALC, its locals and all of its participating members, are to be congratulated for this tremendous and heartwarming endeavor which helps to insure that local food banks will be able to assist needy individuals during the summer months.

I am particularly gratified that several locals in my home area of St. Louis (No. 343) Hazelwood (No. 5847) and Ballwin, MO (No. 5050) collected over 33 tons of food. Keith Gentry, executive vice president of local 343 served as coordinator for this effort.

At the national level the drive was ably directed by Drew Von Bergen, director of public relations for the NALC.

Thanks to the generous contributions of postal patrons and the collection effort of letter carriers across the Nation, thousands of adults and children will have access to much needed food.

HYDE PARK ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, PUEBLO, CO

HON. SCOTT MCINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 26, 1993

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, there is a very special, very unique, elementary school in Pueblo, CO. It's Hyde Park Elementary School, 1 of only 16 schools nationwide chosen to demonstrate the Follow Through Program. Hyde Park's 212 students, their families, 19 teachers, and 7 staff have every reason to be proud.

Hyde Park school is located in the kind of neighborhood where schools are truly important. Nearly a third of these families do not use English as their first language. Three-quarters are low income, and perhaps most challenging, nearly half are single-parent families.

At Hyde Park, they believe in getting parents involved, and that's what I like about the Follow Through Program. Parental involvement is the key to teaching children well. Follow Through trains parents to go into the Hyde Park classrooms as teachers helpers. A Parent Action Council gives parents a hand in guiding their children's school. And Follow Through health support in kindergarten through third grade sees that children are healthy.

Congratulations to the Hyde Park school family and your whole neighborhood. Through your efforts, Hyde Park will serve as a national model for getting parents involved in building excellent neighborhood schools.

INTRODUCTION OF THE COMPREHENSIVE RECYCLING ACT OF 1993

HON. W.J. (BILLY) TAUZIN

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 26, 1993

Mr. TAUZIN. Mr. Speaker, much progress was made in the last Congress toward reauthorization of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act [RCRA]. A major part of that debate and a continuing priority is the role which the Federal Government can play in supporting comprehensive recycling in our States.

In the 102d Congress, my colleague from Louisiana, Congressman JIMMY HAYES, and I introduced H.R. 945, the Comprehensive Recycling Act. We were extremely pleased that 157 of our colleagues from all regions of the country and both sides of the aisle joined us to cosponsor that legislation.

Since introducing that bill, the number of communities across America which have implemented some type of comprehensive recycling has jumped from 1,600 in January of 1991 to more than 4,000 today. Recycling rates for such major commodities as aluminum, glass, paper and plastic continue to improve dramatically. However, more needs to be done to continue this positive movement. With this in mind, we are again introducing the Comprehensive Recycling Act of 1993.

This bill requires States to develop and implement a comprehensive multimaterial recycling plan which will be made available to all its citizens. Unlike those who advocate inflexible, static, Federal mandates such as a "bottle bill," no single approach is mandated through this proposal. We believe States should be given the flexibility to tailor their plans to varying local needs. At a time when many local governments are facing severe revenue shortfalls, this flexibility will be essential in developing successful programs. This bill, which directs inclusion of the widest possible array of materials in recycling plans, can foster significant waste diversion rates by making recycling opportunities available to and convenient for all citizens.

Startling recycling levels, coupled with overwhelming public enthusiasm and participation, have resulted in unqualified success stories in the States and municipalities where comprehensive recycling programs have been implemented. These communities have reduced the burden on their landfills, have reduced their landfill disposal costs, and have benefited from the sale of recyclables. While this legislation is not intended to address all the issues inherent in the ultimate reauthorization of

RCRA, we believe it is an essential component.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, May 27, 1993, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

MAY 28

10:00 a.m.

Judiciary

Immigration and Refugee Affairs Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 667, to revise the Immigration and Nationality Act to improve the procedures for the exclusion of aliens seeking to enter the United States by fraud, and on other proposed legislation on asylum issues, and to examine the implementation of immigration laws on preventing terrorism.

SD-226

JUNE 8

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Interior Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Department of the Interior.

S-128, Capitol

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings to examine Federal financial programs that affect United States fisheries.

SR-253

Judiciary

Constitution Subcommittee

To resume oversight hearings to examine violence in television programming.

SD-226

2:30 p.m.

Appropriations

Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for foreign assistance programs, focusing on global issues.

SD-138

JUNE 9

9:30 a.m.

Armed Services

To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1994 for the Department of Defense and

the future years defense program, focusing on the defense conversion and reinvestment program.

SH-216

Environment and Public Works
Clean Water, Fisheries and Wildlife Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 823, to improve the management of the National Wildlife Refuge System.

SD-406

2:00 p.m.

Armed Services
Nuclear Deterrence, Arms Control and Defense Intelligence Subcommittee
To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1994 for the Department of Defense and the future years defense program, focusing on the Strategic Defense Initiative program.

SR-222

JUNE 10

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

SH-216

Veterans Affairs

Business meeting, to mark up S. 843, to revise title 38, United States Code, to improve reemployment rights and benefits of veterans and other benefits of employment of certain members of the uniformed services.

SR-418

JUNE 11

2:00 p.m.

Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 1994 for the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

SR-485

JUNE 15

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations
Interior Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Department of Energy.

S-128, Capitol

JUNE 16

9:30 a.m.

Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on the proposed "Indian Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Act."

SR-485

JUNE 18

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine waste, fraud, and abuse in the Government, and ways of streamlining Government.

SD-192

JUNE 21

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human

Services, and Education, and related agencies.

SD-192

1:30 p.m.

Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee
To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies.

SD-192

JUNE 22

9:30 a.m.

Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 925, to reform the accounting and management processes of the Native American Trust Fund.

SR-485

JUNE 23

10:00 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold hearings on proposed legislation relating to the Veterans Administration's health care programs.

SR-418

JUNE 24

9:30 a.m.

Rules and Administration

To hold hearings on S. 716, to require that all Federal lithographic printing be performed using ink made from vegetable oil.

SR-301

Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on the proposed "American Indian Religious Freedom Act."

SR-485